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BUREAU OF MINES

State Capitol, Denver

JOHN T. JOYCE, Commissioner of Mines

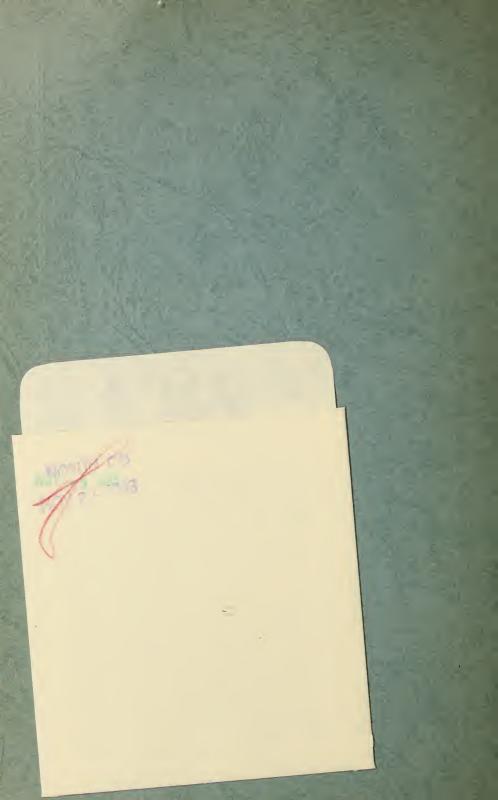
ANNUAL REPORT

for the Year 1933





Bradford-Robinson Printing Co. Denver, Colorado 1934



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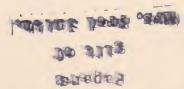
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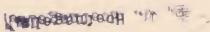
ANNUAL REPORT

for the Year 1933









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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,

THE HONORABLE ED C. JOHNSON, Governor of Colorado.

Sir: In compliance with Section 3392 of the Compiled Laws of Colorado, 1921, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the State Bureau of Mines for the year 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. JOYCE, Commissioner of Mines.

State Capitol, Denver, Colorado, June 1, 1934.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1931-1933

Appropriation for the fiscal years 1931-1933: \$ 6,000.00 Salary, Commissioner	\$36,000.00
Traveling Expenses, Commissioner and Inspectors Incidental Fund Printing State Mining Laws, Departmental Bulletin No. 11	17,600.00 1,400.00 500.00
	\$55,500.00
Salaries— DISBURSEMENTS	.,000,000.00
Commissioner \$ 5,694.50 Inspector, District No. 1 4,745.15 Inspector, District No. 2 4,745.15 Inspector, District No. 3 4,745.15 Inspector, District No. 4 4,797.23 Clerk and Assistant Curator 3,433.87 Stenographer and Assistant Clerk 2,847.01 Watchman 2,309.50 Extra Help 1,000.00 Retirement Fund 217.75 Salary Cut, as per Executive Order, February 1, 1932 287.50 Unexpended Balance 25.39 Printing Mining Laws 25.39 Printing Expenses, Commissioner and Inspectors \$14,069.87 Reduction by Executive Order 3,528.73 Unexpended Balance 1.40	\$36,000.00 500.00
Incidental Expenses \$ 1,328.70 Unexpended Balance \$ 71.30	\$17,600.00
,	\$ 1,400.00
Total Appropriation	\$55,500.00 \$55,500.00
	\$55,500.00

PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF MINES OF THE STATE OF COLORADO

JOHN T. JOYCE, Commissioner of MinesDenv	er
GEORGE BECKER, Inspector, District No. 1Denv	er
HERRICK McLEOD, Inspector, District No. 2. Colorado Sprin	gs
R. J. MURRAY, Inspector, District No. 3	da
J. F. CLOUGHER, Inspector, District No. 4Silverte	011
W. H. WILLIAMS, Chief ClerkDenv	er
MRS. A. M. NICKERSON, Stenographer and Assistant Clerk	010

DISTRICTS OF INSPECTION

- DISTRICT No. 1—aAdams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Gilpin, Grand, Jackson, Jefferson, Larimer, Logan, Moffat, Morgan, Phillips, Routt, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma counties.
- DISTRICT No. 2—bBaca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Custer, Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Las Animas, Lincoln, Otero, Prowers, Pueblo and Teller counties.
- DISTRICT No. 3—'Chaffee, Delta, Eagle, Garfield, Lake, Mesa, Park, Pitkin, Rio Blanco and Summit counties.
- DISTRICT No. 4—⁴Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos, Costilla, Dolores, Gunnison, Hinsdale, La Plata, Mineral, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Rio Grande, Saguache, San Juan and San Miguel counties.

On August 2nd, 1928, all former Departmental orders of temporary transfers from one district to another were vacated and in lieu thereof the following temporary changes in the different districts were made by order of the Commissioner of Mines, to-wit:

*All of the county of Summit and that part of Park County lying north and west of a line drawn from the southwest corner of Jefferson County to the southwest corner of Park County were temporarily transferred from District No. 3 to District No. 1.

bThat part of said Park County lying south and east of said line was temporarily transferred from District No. 3 to District No. 2.

"That part of Gunnison County in the extreme northwest corner and lying north of the 39th degree of latitude, that part of Saguache County lying south and east of the Continental Divide and all of the counties of Mineral, Rio Grande, Conejos, Alamosa and Costilla were temporarily transferred from District No. 4 to District No. 3.

 $^{\rm d}\mathrm{All}$ of the counties of Mesa and Delta were temporarily transferred from District No. 3 to District No. 4.

The remainder of all said districts to be left intact as now established by law until further changes are made by order of the Commissioner of Mines, or by the legislature of the State of Colorado.

INTRODUCTION

The activities of the Bureau of Mines during 1933 were confined to the usual routine, no funds for any special work being provided.

The four inspectors visited practically all of the operating metal mines, quarries, mills, smelters and railroad tunnels at least once during the year. Most of the larger operations were inspected more than once. The object of these inspections is to eliminate, as far as possible, unsafe conditions and practices in the operation of such properties. In general, this work meets with the lively cooperation of the operators.

The Commissioner and Inspectors are anxious to help the mining industry in every legitimate manner and wish to be called upon whenever their services can be used.

Inquiries regarding the mines and mineral resources of the state and questions regarding the demand and market for less common mineral products are constantly coming into the Bureau. An earnest endeavor is made to furnish the information desired. Helpful cooperation is often received from the Colorado Geological Survey, the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey.

The Commissioner takes this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the loyal and efficient services that have been rendered by the entire personnel of the Bureau during the past year.

METAL MINING IN COLORADO, 1933

By John T. Joyce

(State Commissioner of Mines)

Since the close of the World War, the mining industry has passed through many changes, none of which can be regarded as especially encouraging when compared with the prosperity that prevailed throughout the states of the Western mining fields prior to that great catastrophe, with the possible exception of the few years of paper prosperity from 1925 to the middle of 1929, a period marked in many cases by heedless investments in gilded paper rather than upon thoughtful consideration of the soundness of the securities offered, mostly upon the advice of the captains of finance whose judgment was considered so authoritatively sound by gullible investors that it was accepted by the greater majority as infallible. Thus a great part of the wealth of the country was diverted from the development of its natural resources, as rich as they are varied, into the coffers of predatory wealth which, under a general adopted policy of conservation of capital, served very few useful purposes for relief during the dark hours of depression. Particularly was this advice directed towards discouraging mining investments and its full import was not fully realized until the bottom dropped out of the market in 1929. It was not until then that the average investor awoke to the fact that mining was more of a legitimate business and less of a gamble than the stock markets on Wall Street and other marts of the world. This is evident by the strong swing toward the mining industry for legitimate investment during the past two years which is far greater than at any period of the five preceding years of inflated prosperity, and particularly during the year 1933, when the spirit of pessimism and discouragement was brushed aside by well founded feelings of optimism and revived hopes, due principally to effective steps taken by the Federal Government to correct the rapidly failing monetary situation by the increase of the price of gold from its former standard value of \$20.67 to \$35 per fine ounce and the increase of the price of domestically newly mined silver to 641/2 cents per fine ounce and to what appears to be well founded hopes for further increase in the price of silver by additional silver legislation.

Outside capital is beginning to flow into the state, and some good sized mining deals have already been consummated; others of enormous proportions are well under way. Many old finnes, idle for years, have resumed operations either by owners or lessees, with highly gratifying results, and a larger number are preparing for future operations. This is most encouraging, but that which is needed most at this time from all business, industrial and financial interests throughout the state, deeply interested in mining, whether they realize it or not, is intelligent and

loyal support in a wholesome manner, instead of the disheartening way that generally marked their attitude toward mining in Colorado during the past decade. Observations of like character can also be applied to a few engaged in the mining industry whose standing and reputation in mining circles naturally lend weight to their opinion in regard to mining properties. Too often have they wrote and spoken discouragingly of our mineral resources, and quite frequently the construction given to their written or oral remarks, whether justified or not, has had a tendency to retard progress in the development and operation of our mines.

Recent developments and heavy increases in the number of gold and silver producing mines in Colorado is rapidly dispelling their attitude and it is most cheering to note that at least a few of these former skeptics are now ardent supporters.

Colorado in common with all other mineral producing states is seeking legitimate investments for the development and operation of its wonderful mineral resources and in order to obtain such investments in justified amounts it is preeminently fitting and righteous that prospective investors in the mining industry should be truthfully advised of the extent and richness of its Therefore all of the figures and data used in this report are gathered from confirmed statistical sources with the exception of few necessary estimates and approximations. otherwise would result in more harm than good, and I trust that all the industrial, financial and commercial organizations, as well as those engaged in mining, because they are all vitally interested, will give these matters deep thought and careful consideration that they may be encouraged and induced to uphold and further the efforts now well under way for the restoration of Colorado to its former commanding position as a leading mineral producing state.

Production

The production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zine by counties for the state of Colorado for the year 1933 will be found in Table I inserted in this report.

Mineral Resources

According to geological surveys, both Federal and State, there are between 25,000 and 30,000 square miles of highly mineralized territory in the state of Colorado, the most extensive and proportionately least developed of any other state in the Union, extending from Wyoming to New Mexico, and from Denver to the Utah line. Of this vast area not over one-fifth has been closely geologized and mapped, and of this geologized area at least three-fifths are covered by rock slides, forests, soil and vegetation, the remaining two-fifths, or a little over 2,000 square miles are exposed, and from this exposed area Colorado has produced in mineral wealth \$1,674,779,337 in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, more than half a billion in excess of the present

assessed valuation of the state. This does not include the value of the production of iron, molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, radium and other minerals all of which appear in the table of total mineral production of the state since 1859 on another page of this report.

In a press article, published a few months ago in reference to an address made by Dr. T. S. Lovering, metalliferous geologist, a member of the United States Geological Survey now being made of Colorado, he is quoted as saying, "there are at least three practically heretofore unknown locations that may be big mining producing areas in the future.

"Other formations similar to these are indicative of like mineral wealth. Without the new discoveries made by the Survey, such formations could not have been located, for there is little at the surface to indicate to the ordinary prospector that rich ore may exist beneath."

One of these locations is in Boulder County and two in the San Juan triangle.

By all means this survey should be continued, without fail, and a sufficient appropriation should be provided therefor by the next legislature. The importance of this cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Referring to production Table No. I it will be seen that there was an increase in all the base metals and silver over the preceding year 1932 and a decrease in the production of gold. The greater gold increases reported came from the counties of Lake, Eagle, Gunnison, Summit, Boulder, La Plata, Jefferson, Dolores, Moffat and Montezuma in the order named. The decreases were very slight in Teller and Clear Creek counties in proportion to their production during the previous year, and declines from the counties of Park, Gilpin, San Juan, Ouray and San Miguel. The decreases in the production of gold in Gilpin county is attributable principally to temporary curtailment of operations by the Chain-o-Mines and in Park county to the suspension of shipments of medium grade ores from the London and American mines pending the construction of concentration mills for each of said properties. The increases and declines in the smaller gold-producing counties were about a standoff. It is reported that the Chain-o-Mines is preparing to resume operation on a large scale and with the London and American mills running to full capacity, many new custom mills operating and others in course of construction, the resumption of operation by a large number of gold mines, idle for years, and many more preparing to resume, I confidently look forward to a heavy increase in the production of gold, silver and the nonferrous base metals in 1934.

The impetus given to gold mining by the increased price of gold has resulted in remarkable increase of activity in all the gold-producing districts of the state. Cripple Creek is exceptionally active and its rapidly growing tonnage threatens, in 1934, to

rival that of former years. Boulder, likewise an essentially goldproducing county, shows a proportionately large increase in ac-

tivity.

Developments in that county during the past year have opened up many good sized veins of both high and low grade ores in old and new properties from which a monthly tonnage of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of both crude and mill ore are now being extracted. This fact conclusively sweeps away the unwarranted reputation from which it has heretofore suffered as being the home of ore pockets and small veins.

Gunnison and La Plata counties are also worthy of special mention because of their remarkable increase in mineral produc-

tion in 1933.

Montezuma appears on the report this year as a newcomer in gold production, due to the sensational discovery of an exceedingly rich gold vein in the Red Arrow group of claims on the East Mancos River in the La Plata Mountains, which caused a rush of prospectors into that district.

Gold and Silver

Colorado ranks second among the gold-producing states of the Union, being led only by California. Since the year 1880, according to the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, the five leading states, including Alaska, in the production of gold are as follows: California first, \$849,-796,358; Colorado second, \$773,862,618; Alaska third, \$419,791,-079; South Dakota fourth, \$310,678,815; Nevada fifth, \$258,417,-180; and Utah sixth, \$141,750,957. From 1880 to 1910 Colorado was the leading silver-producing state of the nation with a total production of \$566,996,140. But since 1896 gold has been its leading mineral product.

Base Metals

Since the beginning of the present century the annual total production of lead and zinc reached their lowest ebb in 1932. There was no material change in copper. The gravity of these enormous declines is shown by comparisons with the years 1913 immediately preceding the war, and 1928 preceding the depression. In 1913 the total production of lead was 87,897,753 pounds, in 1928, 53,210,723 pounds. In 1932 lead had dwindled to 4,299,000 pounds. In the same years the production of zinc was 119,346,429 pounds, and 71,462,000 pounds respectively, while the zinc production for 1932 was practically nil with only 218,000 pounds.

It is obvious that this unnatural fall in the production of the metals mentioned, was the forced suspension of operations in most of our sulphide mines because of the low price of metals, which also caused a heavy curtailment of production from the few that

remained in operation.

Since 60 to 70% of the gold and silver produced annually by

the mines of the state of Colorado outside of Teller county come from complex sulphide ores in which they are associated with the above mentioned metals and iron, it can readily be seen that the enormous falling off in the production of the base metals is responsible for a corresponding decrease in the production of gold from such mines.

Very likely the increase in the price of gold and silver will result in the rapid resumption of many suspended sulphide mines, especially those in which gold and silver values predominate.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS

Molybdenum

The largest known molybdenum mine in the world is located at Climax, Colorado, now being operated by the Climax Molybdenum Company. Upwards of 80,000,000 tons of molybdenum ore has been developed in this mine. During 1933 the reported production was 5,028,695 lbs. of 100% molybdenum. While the value was not reported, under prevailing market prices it should be well in exceess of \$4,000,000. In addition to the field above mentioned molybdenum in appreciable quantities is known to exist in many other districts of Colorado's mining fields.

Tungsten

While tungsten is known to exist in goodly quantities in several mining counties of Colorado, the largest and most productive field is at Nederland in Boulder County. The recent increase in the price of tungsten has augmented activity in Boulder County, which is likely to extend to other counties during 1934.

Manganese

Manganese is found in large quantities in almost every important mining county in the state, but of late years because of the cheapness of imported manganese there has been very little activity in its production. Here is an industry, dormant, whose revival by proper tariff protection would give employment to many thousands of men.

Radium, Uranium and Vanadium

Ores containing these metals are found in many counties of the state. The most extensive field being near Naturita in the western part of Montrose County. The ore in this field is known to contain a comparatively high percentage of radium. From 1913 to 1922 they were quite actively operated for their radium content, but being unable to compete with the low price of foreign produced radium the mines have been idle for the past twelve years. Another case inviting Congressional attention. According to recent reports, operations will be resumed on an extensive scale during 1934. Garfield County was a heavy producer of

vanadium up to July, 1932, when the U. S. Vanadium Company ceased operations. They will likely resume shortly.

Nonmetallics

Operations of nonmetallic mines and quarries during the past few years in Colorado have developed a most important industry. Any demand for building or monumental stone of every kind, such as granite, marble, onyx and so on, can be fully supplied from their stupendous stores in various parts of the state. Many quarries have been opened along the eastern mountains, the Arkansas and Platte rivers, in Gunnison, Pitkin and in other counties of the western slope. Building sands and gravels are found in abundance along all rivers and streams.

The clay deposits of Colorado for all purposes are unexcelled. It is highly probable that any desired kind of clay may be found within the state's confines. Beryl, feldspar, fluorspar, bentonite, sillimanite, lime, gypsum and the like are found in large quantities. Enormous oil shale deposits, also bitumen, asphalt and tar sands exist in several of the western counties. Mica, jefferisite, muscovite and other insulating materials are widely distributed throughout the state. During the past year what appears to be a good sized deposit of asbestos was discovered in Jefferson County, lying immediately beneath a heavy deposit of muscovite. While its importance is known, developments have not been sufficient to prove its thickness or extent.

Placers

Placer ground is known to exist in areas of more or less extent in every gold-producing district of the state. In many they embrace multifold thousands of acres of placer ground and offer a fruitful field for exploitation. In the earlier days when the fields were new the "Old Timer" with his pick, shovel, pan, sluice and rocker often made fortunes from small patches of ground which were rich in gold content measured by the cubic yard. But that field very extensive in those days is now more or less limited, and that which remains requires careful and energetic prospecting and testing on the ground itself instead of through unverified prospectuses or other means of promulgation. The advanced price of gold materially enhances the chances of success of present day placer mining.

Tonnage and Employment

In 1900 the number of men employed in and about the metal mines of Colorado was upwards of 30,000. At that time five smelters were in operation running to full capacity. Every mining camp was active and unbounded prosperity prevailed throughout our state. While it is impossible to obtain from the records of this office the amount of tonnage these smelters handled that year the total value of the ores treated being upwards of \$50,000,000 is conclusive evidence that it was enormous.

As a matter of fact it is well known that these five smelters running at full capacity were unable to treat the ores that the mines at that time were capable of producing and many heavy producers were compelled to seriously curtail production.

In 1913 the number of mines upon which inspector's reports were filed was 993. It is quite possible that a number of small mines that failed to notify this department of operation escaped inspection and were not reported, so it is reasonable to assume that there were in excess of 1,100 mines in operation during that year; the total tonnage produced therefrom treated by the smelters was 883,289 tons, an average of 2,420 tons per day, exclusive of the ores of Cripple Creek, which were treated by cyanide mills, gold from placers and also zinc concentrates which were shipped to outside zinc plants. The number of men employed in and about metal mines during that year was very nearly 24,000. This does not include the number engaged in other lines of business in the various mining sections, or those engaged in outside contributory industries. Of the total amount of freight handled by the railroads in Colorado during the years of such activity over 80% was due to mining.

In 1933 the number of working lode mines upon which reports were filed was 351, of this amount the number of mines producing from \$2,500 to several millions in the precious and nonferrous metals was 154. According to production reports received by the Federal Bureau of Mines for the State of Colorado—the number of lode mines producing lesser amounts varying from \$100 to \$2,000 from meager and intermittent operations was 460. The number of placer mines producing from a few ounces to several thousand, as reported to the Federal Bureau was 286, all of which show a decided increase in activities over the preceding year. Because of the number of smaller operators in both lode and placer mines, above mentioned, it is impossible to give the exact number of men employed, but an estimate of 6,000 in round numbers would be most conservative, which is at least 1,500 to 2,000 in excess of the number of men employed during the preceding year.

Neglected Districts and Mines

In almost every county will be found districts neglected for the past 30 or 40 years, several of them with good records of producing high grade ores. Because of poor roads, inaccessibility, antiquated methods of transportation and the high cost of freight and smelter treatment, their medium and low grade ores could not be mined and treated at a profit. This caused suspension of all the mines in many such districts which now, with upto-date improved metallurgical processes, and modern means of transportation could be profitably operated.

Many mines in the older districts may be similarly classified as neglected properties which were operated profitably dur-

ing the periods mentioned, yielding fortunes both great and small from shallow operations which if now properly equipped for deeper and more thorough development would undoubtedly be added to Colorado's list of producing mines annually.

Drainage and Reduction Plants

It is common knowledge that below the levels to which the Leadville mines are drained by the Yak Tunnel, and Cripple Creek by the Roosevelt Tunnel, there exists enormous deposits of pay ore that have been determined and established by costly development in various mines in both said districts below the level of those tunnels which cannot be profitably operated because of a heavy underwater flow. The driving of the proposed tunnels would permit a profitable extraction of these vast ore bodies which would add multifold millions to the wealth of Colorado. But when these worthy projects, together with the building of two metallurgical plants in Colorado, were presented for consideration to the PWA board in Washington, though the vast importance of each was frankly admitted, they were flatly denied consideration on the grounds that the Act itself made no provision for aiding the metal mining industry in any particular.

Nothing of greater moment in general for the future of mining in Colorado than the projects mentioned above, is possible of conception. Hence it behooves all business interests, as well as those directly engaged in mining, to lend every possible support to any and all legitimate moves that may be made to obtain sufficient means to carry such projects to a successful end. Since it is apparent that no aid for the mining industry can be obtained from the PWA every possible influence should be brought to bear upon the Senators and members of Congress from the mining states to pave the way for the uplift and furtherance of the mining industry through other channels, such as the RFC by additional legislation if the same be necessary to clothe such institutions with sufficient authority and power to grant such aid under proper safeguards. Likewise to support the proposed legislation, requested in a resolution unanimously adopted by the National Convention of the Gold Mining Association of America held in Denver May 18, 1934, for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the development of the mineral resources of the nation. This was one of the most important resolutions for the general good of the mining industry adopted at that convention which was by far the most important and far-reaching in its effects of any meeting of like character that has been held in the western mining states in many years. As a matter of fact this is the first direct appeal ever made by the great mining industry of the west for Federal aid, and while all other industries including farm. factory, financial, commercial, public utilities and the like, have unceasingly been crying for help, to which pleadings Congress generously responded to the tune of multifold millions. By granting such aid to this great basic industry the government

would receive proportionately more lasting and substantial benefits from increased production of gold and silver than from other industries for the reason that every dollar of new gold extracted from our mines that finds lodgment, under our new financial policy, in our national treasury lays the foundation for at least \$30 national credit.

There is no question but that the Federal Securities Act. noble in its purpose, retarded the progress of the mining industry during the past year because of the uncompromising manner of its application under regulations of the Federal Trades Commission. Its recent amendment relieves the situation considerably, especially for small companies. But there is still room for improvement by further revision of the Act in reference to mining and the exercise of common sense by the Federal Trades Commission in any and all regulations relating thereto. It is quite evident that the personnel of this commission know very little about the average difficulties encountered in the financing and operation of mines of all classes, and it seems fitting to suggest at this time that at least one member of that Commission should be fully familiar and well versed with all branches and phases of mining, who will prevent the provisions of the Act from being so applied under regulations of the Commission as to add unreasonable difficulties to the financing of new mining enterprises.

Summarizing, obviously the crying needs of the hour for restoring the mining industry in Colorado to the commanding position it occupied in former years is a well organized, coordinated and up-to-date modernized milling, smelting and final reduction system with finishing and marketing plants located at one or more convenient central points which should be determined by the feasibility of transportation facilities, the nearness of power sites and other necessary conveniences that will permit the treatment of low grade ores at the lowest possible cost, operating cooperatively with concentrating mills in outlying districts; the courageous development of newly discovered mines and of prospeets which have advanced beyond the prospective stage, but upon which developments thus far advanced are too meager to place them in the class of developed mines: the recovery of old mines idle for years, the majority of which are now inaccessible for close examination, worked only to shallow depths, many not below 300 feet, and very few that reached a depth of more than 500 feet. Many good and sufficient reasons can be advanced for the failure of the further development of these properties at the time they were operated. It is well known by representative men of the districts in which such mines are located, and former operators, that they contain goodly amounts of ore, some to enormous proportions only awaiting capital to restore them to the list of permanent producers. In addition to undiscovered cropping veins in exposed territory and those in concealed areas covered by the scoring and crosions of nature hereinbefore mentioned, many large dikes and surface deposits of quartz monzonite, rhyolite, porphyritic, volcanic and other gold-bearing rocks are known to exist throughout the mining fields of the state which have been only meagerly prospected or tested, but as far as they have been investigated, values in gold have been found that indicate potential rivals of the famous Homestake, Treadwell and the Alaska Juneau mines.

The same is true in reference to the numerous placer fields which vary in size from the bottom of narrow gulches to extensive parks and plains embracing thousands of acres. The value of the smaller tracts can easily be tested and determined by experienced placer miners at little expense and offer fruitful fields for the sluice box, rocker, long tom and hydraulic operations, but the more extensive areas in the parks or on the plains require more expensive and powerful equipment for their successful operation, such as the mighty floating dredge, the overland dredge or other well contrived mechanical devices with accompanying power shovels or drag lines. Not over three or four of these vast goldbearing placers have been sufficiently tested to justify the beginning of operations and in each tested case when followed with operations they were successful. Thus I am convinced that by such testing the majority thereof will be found to contain gold in sufficient quantities to justify such equipment, and this, in connection with the development of the great dikes and surface deposits mentioned would be followed by the inauguration of new branches of the mining industry that would add multifold millions to the mineral wealth of Colorado.

Colorado Mineral Production U. S. Bureau of Mines Since 1859 to 1933, Inclusive.

Gold\$	731,604,833
Silver	520,316,039
Copper	48,052,349
Lead	218,362,848
Zine	156,443,268
Coal	764,744,000
Tungsten	19,600,000
Radium	18,000,000
Petroleum	30,692,777
Molybdenum	21,793,000
Vanadium	7,355,204
Fluorspar	2,053,000
Iron	3,936,000
Manganese	4,217,000

Grand Total.....\$2,547,170,318

CONDENSED REVIEW OF MINING DISTRICTS BY THE FIELD INSPECTORS FOR 1933

DISTRICT No. 1 by George Becker

The mining activity in this district continues in its encouraging trend. During the past four years this district has shown a steady increase in the production of gold and a corresponding increase in employment, over each preceding year. With the stimulating effect of the increased price for gold, Colorado miners believe the state has an opportunity to regain much of her lost fame. Like Rip Van Winkle, the mining camps are awakening from their long sleep, and gazing with bewildered eyes at the mass of machinery that is again moving, and the men who are going back to work. Mines whose stopes and tunnels have stood still or caved in, whose still machinery has rusted for ten or twenty years, are again scenes of activity as debris is cleaned away and machinery reconditioned.

The mineralized area of Colorado is around 39,000 square miles; it possesses the greatest known undeveloped resources of any state in the Union. Incidentally the average depth of all the mines working is placed at considerably less than 1,000 feet, and from this average depth the mines have produced an enormous wealth of the combined metals approaching one and three-quarter billion dollars. Compare this shallow depth with the successful deep mining in other parts of the world, which will demonstrate that the great mineralized areas of Colorado have only been scratched.

A few years ago Park County was not regarded as a gold producer of importance. Last year it led all other counties in gold production. Its rapid progress in this particular goes to show what energetic capital can do in Colorado. In 1932 the Alma district produced the highest average per ton value of gold ore in the world, which was around ninety dollars per ton, this was mostly due to deeper mining and new development.

During the year 1933 a number of new enterprises began operations and others of substantial nature are planned for the future. Most of these have sufficient financial backing to carry on operations. Much attention is being paid to low grade ore, which requires large investment in machinery and equipment for their economic extraction and treatment. In the mountains of this region, there undoubtedly remain many important veins of gold and silver, large and small, yet to be discovered. In operating low grade mines exceedingly rich ore is frequently encountered.

The tungsten mines around Nederland, after being shut down for the last two years, due to the low price of tungsten and no market, are again showing renewed activity. The activity is due to the Wolf Tongue Mining Company starting their custom mill at Nederland, and offering to buy low grade tungsten ore, this will stimulate leasing in the surrounding district and put a number of miners back to work. The price for tungsten ore in the United States is governed, to a great extent, by the importation of foreign ore produced by cheap labor which permits the same to be sold here at a price below the cost of production in this country.

This year there were twenty-two or more ore mills operating in different parts of this district. Four of this number were new mills constructed and placed in operation the latter part of this year, the twenty-two mills when operating are treating around 2,500 tons of mill ore daily. Also four new aerial wire rope trams, each exceeding 4,000 feet in length were constructed and placed in operation the latter part of this year. There were a number of small five-stamp mills operated in different parts of the district by prospectors with good results.

Judging from present new activity, and the additional number of inquiries for metal mines over the preceding year, and the new organizations under way and those that are just getting started it would seem that the coming year will show a still greater increase in production and employment.

There are 1,000 or more men employed at the different brick plants in Denver where they manufacture a product from clay, which is produced from the clay mines near Denver. The manufactured product is shipped all over the world. The nonmetalic branch of the mining industry is increasing. The State Mine Inspectors have as much work in looking after the safety conditions in clay mines and plants as they have in many of the metal mines.

DISTRICT No. 2 by Herrick McLeod

The mining industry in the Cripple Creek district has been stimulated by the revived interest in gold mining and a higher price for gold. Ore shipments have increased almost fifty per cent. It is still evident, however, that the special advantages offered by the district are not fully appreciated by some of those who are seeking mining investments. The advantages offered are, accessibility, a mild climate which permits all year work, a convenient market for all grades of ore, with reasonable freight and treatment rates, good miners, and a large acreage of unexplored ground within the confines of the producing area.

In a recent interview with Mr. John Tait Milliken I mentioned an article in which he stated that ore bodies had been found at various depths in the Cripple Creek district, under ground which showed no indication on or near the surface, of the existence of ore beneath. He drew an irregular circle on a sheet of paper. He said, "This line represents the contact between the

eruptive matter and the surrounding granite. The area within the circle is approximately 4,300 acres. The explored area within the circle totals 1,300 acres. This 1,300 acres has produced \$375,000,000.00. There is left within the circle, an area of 3,000 acres which has not been explored. The district is drained by the Roosevelt Deep Drainage Tunnel to an average depth of 1,750 feet. The camp was made, in the first place, by sinking shafts, and cross-cutting and drifting to the ore bodies. It will be made again in the same way. It takes money."

Mr. Milliken has unlimited faith in the district, and he follows the Bible precept of combining faith and works. After an extensive campaign of development, he has found good ore in the Ada Bell property. He has equipped the Homestake prop-

erty for operation, and is preparing to sink the shaft.

Other mines which have been equipped for operation within the past year are the American Eagles, John A. Logan, Katinka, Deadwood, Hull City, Gold Bond, Los Angeles, May B., Wild Horse, Hoosier, Wagner, Upper Granite, Portland No. 3, Specimen, Orpha May, Ida May, Stratton's Independence, El Paso, Prince Albert, Colorado King, Little Joe and Kalamazoo, Proper, and Plutocrat. Two-thirds of these operations are producers. All the others have ore in sight, and will soon be in the producing class.

The Colorado International Mining Corporation took over the property of the Granite Gold Mining Co. in October, 1933. Since that time, over 600 feet of the lateral from the 2,000-foot level of the Ajax shaft to the Roosevelt Drainage Tunnel, has been driven. The lateral will be about 1,900 feet long. When it is completed, pumps will be installed, and the shaft will be sunk a lift of 250 feet. It is reported that the company is prepared to spend \$250,000.00 in development. Many split check leases have been granted on the upper levels, and the company is making drives on the lower levels. Production is increasing from month to month.

The purchase of the Wagner mine on Mineral Hill by North American Mines, is a matter of importance to the district. Several cars of ore have been mined from the vein exposed at a depth of 60 feet. The shaft has been sunk an additional 50 feet, and a cross-cut is being driven from the bottom to cut the vein exposed above.

The Cresson is shipping 5,000 tons of mine ore and 3,000 tons of dump, a month. Seven drifting machines are kept going on development.

The Portland property has seven shafts in operation. Four of these are operated by the company for the benefit of split check lessees, and three by independent leasing companies. An increased tonnage is expected for the coming year.

The United Gold Mines group is producing the usual tonnage.

The Jerry Johnson, Commonwealth, and Pinnacle are shipping steadily, and making a profit.

The mining and milling of Cripple Creek District ores furnishes employment for twenty-five hundred men.

Outside of Teller, there was very little activity in my district during the greater part of last year, but the increase in the price of gold caused considerable stir in such counties with several mines long idle actively preparing for operations during 1934. In addition to the metal mines there were 26 quarries operating in District No. 2 as follows: Douglas county, 3; El Paso, 3; Fremont, 16; Las Animas, 1; Otero, 1 and Pueblo, 2.

SUMMARY REPORT ON DISTRICT No. 3 by R. J. Murray

A matter of paramount importance to the people of the State of Colorado is the resumption of mining activities throughout the State. The resumption of activities are due, of course, to the increased price of gold. Another feature, which I think deserves special mention and which will add to the future of this State, is the large number of migratory prospectors combing the ranges and mountains from New Mexico to the Wyoming line and from Denver to the Utah line, seeking veins or deposits. A thousand or more are placering on the streams and tributaries of this same vast area. Some finds which have been brought in will undoubtedly serve an impetus to mining during the coming year.

Chaffee County—While the monumental granite quarries have not been as active during this year as they have in the past, they have maintained a fairly steady output, with probably 75 to 100 employed in the work. The lime quarries, however, have been active during a greater part of the year, the largest of these being the C. F. & I. quarry at Monarch, producing approximately 1,000 tons daily. One hundred men are employed in the different lime quarries. The fluorspar deposits at Centerville are shipping a fair tonnage to the C. F. & I. plant.

Thirty men are working on a tonnage basis producing this spar. At Granite and Buena Vista a number of small operations are under way with approximately 40 men employed.

Conejos and Costilla Counties—An estimate of 100 prospectors on lode and placer work have been engaged in this work throughout the year 1933.

Eagle County—The Empire Zinc group has shipped approximately 600 tons daily of iron sulphides to Utah and other points during the year, while carrying on a fair amount of development work. The mill operated by this company is still inactive. A number of smaller operations on Battle Mountain and in Belden Canon are producing fair tonnages of high grade gold ores. Approximately 450 men are employed in the mines in this county.

Garfield County—A great many prospectors are in this county, seeking new vanadium fields, together with other minerals known to exist in this county. Some new finds have been reported during the summer, some of which were found in and around the Frying Pan district.

Gunnison County—The marble quarries in this county have operated during the past year with a slightly reduced force compared to former years, several small operations are being carried on at Crystal and in the vicinity of Marble. About 65 men are employed in these operations.

Lake County—Colorado's largest tonnage producer. The Climax Molybdenum Mine, is milling more than 3,800 tons daily of crude ores with a force of nearly 400 men employed. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by this company during the past year on buildings and new mill installation, a three story pressed brick boarding and rooming house, also a change house of the same material has been completed at this property at a cost of over \$100,000.00. Space forbids mentioning the numerous improvements put in at this mine during the past year.

During the last six months of 1933 Leadville has shown a very marked improvement in the number of smaller operations started. The Ibex group is the largest tonnage producer in the Leadville district proper, also in the number of men employed. Approximately 680 men are employed in Lake County in mining and placering, placer work is being done at Haydens, Twin Lakes, Derry Ranch and California Gulch. If the proposed drainage tunnel goes through at Leadville, thousands of miners and others will be employed in the mines of this camp. The Twin Lakes water tunnel which later may assist in mining in that district is employing 50 men on the Lake County side.

Mineral County—The low price of silver still affects Creede, and has kept the silver mines of that district inactive during the past year. Numerous prospectors however, are in the hills seeking other marketable minerals. The Bentonite Mine at Creede has shipped a fair tonnage during the year with probably ten men employed.

Pitkin County—The Midnight Mine at Aspen, though mainly a silver producer, has mined and milled a fair tonnage of silver-lead-zine ores, and has operated throughout the year with probably ten men employed. A few other small operations are contributing to the tonnage from this camp. Some work was carried on during the past summer, in the old camp of Independence with fruitful results. A promising find or two was made near the head of the Frying Pan River. On the Pitkin County side of the water tunnel 70 or more men are employed.

Rio Grande County—The Summitville Gold Mines, Inc., are operating in the Summitville district, on the famous Little Annie

group, with ten to fifteen employed. A few shipments of high grade gold ores have been sent out during the summer. A large number of men have spent the past summer prospecting in the Platoro, Jasper, Stunner and Summitville districts. The untimely death of Karl Schuyler caused temporary cessations of activities at the Miser properties. Approximately 20 to 30 men were employed at this property.

Saguache County—A few operations producing fair tonnages of ores have been active during the past year in the Bonanza district, while a large number of prospectors are working throughout this entire county. In several instances good samples of ores have been brought in by these prospectors before being driven out by the snows.

In conclusion, let me say the largest number of prospectors since the boom days of this State were to be found on the hills and mountains during the past year. Through their efforts, new mining districts will no doubt, be opened that will add to the wealth of this great State during the coming years.

GENERAL REVIEW OF MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE SAN JUAN DISTRICT, NO. 4, FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Within the confines of the San Juan Mining District there are several counties having mines with immense deposits of base metal ores which due to the low level of metal prices caused a lack of operating interest in large scale production during the present year. The valuable results obtained by exploratory and development work at considerable depth on the big fissure veins in this district have demonstrated the vastness of ore bodies, and such proof is commanding the favorable attention of the large mining companies of America whose preference is for mines having indications of big tonnage production for long periods of time. Aside from the marked possibilities afforded for base metal ores in this section, the gold production of Ouray, San Miguel, San Juan, Gunnison and La Plata counties for many years, from but shallow openings on properties, will total a value of many millions of dollars. The recent phenomenal discovery of gold in very appreciable quantity in Montezuma County together with the striking evidences of gold values in other veins in said county may well be considered as a valuable addition to the mineral assets of this district. A summary of activities throughout this district during 1933 is as follows:

Archuleta County—Activities consisted of small scale development on two different groups of claims by the owners thereof, and more or less prospecting by a few men at different points in said county.

Dolores County—Operations this year were conducted on six different mining properties, the more extensive of which having been on the Wellington and the Pro Patria mines. Also, several small scale placer operations by individuals at different points along the Dolores river.

Gunnison County—Fourteen different mines were in active operation during the present year. In addition, there were several small scale operations by individual owners of claims, and several minor scale placer projects at different points along the Taylor river in this county.

Hinsdale County—Five different properties were under active operation during the present year.

La Plata County—Active operations have been conducted on fourteen lode mines, and two placer mines, during the present year. Also, several minor scale operations by individual owners of claims, and quite considerable prospecting by persons in different parts of the county.

Montezuma County—Activities this year include operations on four lode mines, and on several small scale placer projects at different points on the banks of the East Mancos river Since the recent incomparable gold discovery on the Red Arrow property the mineralized areas in this county have attracted widespread interest, and hundreds of claims have been located on different veins in the mineralized belts.

Montrose County—Activities were confined to upkeep and repair work on the numerous openings of the large vanadium ore holdings in this county.

Ouray County—Eleven lode mines were under active operation, and there was cleanup work on two mill tailings dumps, in this county during the greater part of this year.

Saguache County—In the northwestern part of this county two lode mining properties were under operation during the summer months.

San Juan County—Ten different lode mines have been in active operation during the present year. The Shenandoah-Dives mines led all others in the number of men employed, and maintained an ore production of 600 tons daily throughout the year.

San Miguel County—Eight different lode mines, one major scale placer project, and several small placer undertakings along the San Miguel river were in operation during the present year.

New Mill Construction and Improvements Made on mining properties in this district during 1933, comprise the completion of erection of a 400-ton capacity mill on the Gold Run placer property in San Miguel county, the erection of a 20-ton capacity amalgamating mill on the Maybell mining property in San Juan county, the installation of machinery on the Miller Farm placer

claim, and the installation of machinery and erection of buildings on the Golden Rule placer property, in La Plata County, and in progress is the erection of a boarding house on the Red Arrow mining property in Montezuma County.

There are assurances, in the event of even slight advances in the prices of base metals, that there will be resumptions of operations on mines having records for big ore production, and also major scale operations on new mining projects, that will be of greater magnitude both as to tonnage output, and number of men employed, than for many years past in this district.

HISTORICAL NOTE

The Bureau of Mines of the State of Colorado was established by an act of the Tenth General Assembly, approved March 30, 1895. This act repealed a previous act creating an "Inspector of Metalliferous Mines," which was passed in 1889. The Bureau of Mines law established the office of Commissioner of Mines, provided for in the State Constitution, and charged him, among other things, with the supervision of metal mine inspection and the enforcement of laws relating to safety and health in metal mines. Subsequently this was broadened to include "any ore mill, sampling works, smelter, metallurgical plant, rock quarry, clay pit, railroad tunnel, rock excavation or mine of whatsoever kind or character, except coal mines." The Commissioner of Mines was also charged, "as he has opportunity and means," to collect mineral specimens and exhibit the same, to collect books relating to mining and geology, to collect and preserve data regarding mining methods, mining costs, milling, metallurgy, geology, mineral deposits of all kinds, and so on. Aside from the purchase of the Elsner collection of minerals, very little "opportunity and means" has been granted to the Commissioners for anything except inspection work. The present activities of the Bureau of Mines are treated elsewhere in this report.

COMMISSIONERS OF MINES

Harry A. Lee	May 11, 1895-May 10, 1903
E. L. White	May 10, 1903-May 10, 1907
T. J. Dalzell	May 10, 1907-May 10, 1911
T. R. Henahen	May 10, 1911-May 10, 1915
Fred Carroll	May 10, 1915-June 1, 1919
Horace F. Lunt	June 1, 1919-June 1, 1923
John T. Joyce	June 1, 1923-June 1, 1927
John T. Joyce	.June 1, 1927-June 1, 1931
John T. Joyce	June 1, 1931-

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES

BULLETINS

- Bulletin No. 1, Recommendations for Safety Appliance in Mining, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1896.
- Bulletin No. 2, Precious Metal Production for the year 1898, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1899.
- Bulletin No. 3, Mining Laws, Relative to Bureau of Mines Precious Metal Production, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1899.
- Bulletin No. 4, Precious Metal Production, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1901.
- Bulletin No. 5, Precious Metal Production, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1902.
- Bulletin No. 6, Regulations Relative to the Construction, Equipment and Operation of Metalliferous Mines, Mills and Metallurgical Plants, Recommendations and Mineral Production for 1905, E. L. White, Commissioner of Mines, 1906.
- Bulletin No. 7, Federal and State Laws Relating to Mining, Fred Carroll, Commissioner of Mines, 1916.
- Supplement to Bulletin 7, Mining Laws Enacted by the Twentyfirst General Assembly, Fred Carroll, Commissioner of Mines, 1917.
- Supplement No. 2 to Bulletin No. 7, Amendments to the Mining Laws Enacted by the Twenty-second General Assembly, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1919.
- Supplement No. 3 to Bulletin 7, Amendments to Laws Relating to Mining Enacted by the Twenty-third General Assembly, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1921.
- Supplement No. 4 to Bulletin 7, Amendments to Laws Relating to Mining Enacted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1923.
- Bulletin No. 8, The Oil Shales of Northwestern Colorado, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1919.
- Bulletin No. 9, Mine Safety Standards, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1920. Out of print, now embraced in Bulletin 11.
- Bulletin No. 11, Federal and State Laws Relating to Mining, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1931.

REPORTS

Report of Bureau of Mines, Colorado, from its establishment in May, 1895, to November 30, 1896, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1896.

- Report for the Year 1897, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1898.
- Report for the Year 1898, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1899.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1899-1900, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1900.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1901-1902, Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines, 1903.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1903-1904, E. L. White, Commissioner of Mines, 1905.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1905-1906, E. L. White, Commissioner of Mines. 1907.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1907-1908, T. J. Dalzell, Commissioner of Mines, 1909.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1909-1910, T. J. Dalzell, Commissioner of Mines, 1911.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1911-1912, T. R. Henahen, Commissioner of Mines, 1913.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1913-1914, T. R. Henahen, Commissioner of Mines, 1914.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1915-1916, Fred Carroll, Commissioner of Mines, 1916.
- Biennial Report for the Years 1917-1918, Fred Carroll, Commissioner of Mines, 1919.
- Annual Report for the Year 1919, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1920.
- Annual Report for the Year 1920, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1921.
- Annual Report for the Year 1921, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1922.
- Annual Report for the Year 1922, Horace F. Lunt, Commissioner of Mines, 1923.
- Annual Report for the Year 1923, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1924.
- Annual Report for the Year 1924, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1925.
- Annual Report for the Year 1925 was fully prepared but because of lack of funds was not printed. The manuscript is on file in the office of the State Bureau of Mines.
- Annual Report for the Year 1926, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1927.
- Annual Report for the Year 1927, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1928.
- Annual Report for the Year 1928, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1929.

- Annual Report for the Year 1929, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1930.
- Annual Report for the Year 1930, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1931.
- Annual Report for the Year 1931, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1932.
- Annual Report for the Year 1932, John T. Joyce, Commissioner of Mines, 1933.

At the time this report goes to press, there are available for distribution copies of the Annual Reports for 1921, 1922, 1926, 1928 and 1932, 1929, 1930 and 1931 out of print, and Bulletin 11, "Mining Laws of Colorado." The price of Bulletin 11 is 50 cents, also Bulletin 8; all other available publications are free. The publications not mentioned in this paragraph are exhausted, but copies may be consulted in many of the public, state and college libraries throughout the country.

Note—The Colorado Geological Survey has published a number of geological reports and maps, a list of which may be obtained from the head of the Geology Department of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

TABLE I

PRODUCTION OF THE PRINCIPAL METALS IN COLORADO IN 1932 AND 19331

TOTAL VALUE

Increase or

		GOL	D**		\$ILVER*				COPPER					LEAD			ZINC			TOTAL		Increase or		
	19	3.2	1	933	19	3.2	19	33	19	32	1	933	19.	32	19	33	19	3.2	19	33	1932	1933	Decrease	
	Fine		Fine		Pine		Fine					22.4	D 1	****	D . 1.	77.1	12 2-	37-1		Malua	Talua	Value	Value	(lou-tu
County	Ounces	Value	Ounces	Value:	Ounces	Value	Ounces	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Value	Value	Value	County
	. 11.90	\$ 246	16	\$ 331	4	\$ 1	3	\$ 1													\$ 247	\$ 332	+ \$ 85	Adams
Adams	4 55	32	2	41																	32	41	+ 3	Arapahoe
Boulder	3.865.55	79,908	4,384	90,625	9,695	2,731	11,715	4,041				2 11	9,000	\$ 270	2,000	\$ 74					82,912	94,740	+ 11.828	Boulder
Chaffee	150.11	3,103	418	8,641	711	209	2,036	702			19.000	\$ 26 832	6,000	160	17,000	629					3,492 130,733	$9,998 \\ 136,012$	$^{+}_{\pm}$ 6.606 $^{+}_{5.279}$	Chaffee Clear Creek
Clear Creek	5,813,42	120,174	5,586	115,473	28,124	7,931	32,884	11,345	6,000	\$ 378	13,000		75,000	2,250	226,000	8,362					158	332	174	Costilla
Costilla		158	16	331	1.5		1	1													28	62	+ 34	Custer
Custer		24		103	1.3																	103	+ 103	Delta
Delta		646	21	434	7	2	9	3													648	437		Denver
Denver			150	3,101			5,997	2,069							11,000	407						5,577	+ 5,677	Dolores
Douglas	0 4 1 5	706	16	331	7	2		12.72.121	_******	1000000	0.140.400	570.054	111111		7.000						708	1 102 027	377	Douglas
Eagle		59,982	4,356	90,047	1,110.819	315,251	1,487,394	513,151	5,620,000	354,060	8,119,600	519,654	441,000	13,230	5,000	165					740,523 671	1,123,037 248	+ 382,514	Eagle Elbert
Elbert		571	12	248											3.000	iii					613	210		Fremont
Fremont	31.06	642) 9	103	4		1								3,000							41	+ 41/	Garfield
Garfield Gilpln	15 879 24	328,253	4,075	84,238	24,943	7.031	6,729	2,321	46,000	2,898	12,600	768	189,000	5,670	72,000	2,664	84,000	\$ 2,520			346,375	89,991	- 256,384	Gilpin
Grand	1.70	37																			37		— 37 /	Grand
Gunnison	. 115.47	2,387	1,144	23,649	67	16	5,758	1,986			12,000	768			15,000	555					2,403	26,958	+ 24,655	Gunnison
Hlnsdale		1,429			9.9	28							2,000	60							1,517		- 1.517	Hinsdale
Huerfano		37		100															* * * * * * * *		67	103		Huerfano Jackson
Jackson	44.04	940	361	103 7,463			5.9	20													240	7.463	7.243	Jefferson
Jefferson	0.054.04	129,696	10.641	219,969	16,766	4,728	38,231	13.190	6.000	378	16,000	1,024	152,000	4.560	960,000	35,520	126,000	3,780	2,491,000	\$107,113	143,142	376.816	+ 233,674	Lake
Lake La Plata	1 100 50	30.357	1,895	39,173	6,968	1,965	14,778	5,099					7,000	210	10,000	370					32,532	44,642	+ 12,110	La Plata
Larimer	9.71	56																			56			Larimer
Mesa	1 7 4	36																			36			Mesa
Mineral			9	186		;															1.250	4.837	+ 186 + 3.687	Mineral Moffat
Moffat	1 00	1,219	234	4,837 3,638	4	,	151	52													39	3,690	+ 3.651	Montezuma
Montezuma	00.50	2,061	169	3,494	28		52	1.8													2.069	3,512	+ 1.443	Montrose
Ouray		257,949	9,915	204,961	47,780	13,474	53,536	18,470	90,000	5,670	165,800	10,560	314,000	9,420	261,000	9,657	8,000	240			286,753	243,648	- 43,105	Ouray
Park	125,749.70	2,599,477	58,948	1,218,563	63,220	17,828	34,415	11,873	60,300	3,799	40,000	2,560	1,615,000	46,450	1,318,000	48,766					2,669,664	1,281,762	- 1.387,792	Park
Pitkln		1,833	9	186	45,993	12,970	108,555	37,452					228,000	6,840	181,000	6,697					21,693	44,336	+ 22,642	Pitkin
Rio Grande	0 4 5 0	186	15	310	. 7	2	28	10													188	320	+ 132	Rio Grande
Routt	. 21.72 58.63	1 91 9	22	682	14	4	9 9 5 9	Z 777			2 000	11.0			85,000	2 1 15					453 1,221	4,796	+ 3.575	Routt Sagnache
Saguache		1,212 586,418	24,718	510,966	491,195	138,517	$\frac{2.252}{413.061}$	142,506	1.568,000	98.784	1,540,000	98,560	1,239,000	37,170	1.170.000	3,145 43,290					860.889	795.322	→ 65.567	San Juan
San Miguel	3,315.72	68.542	2,693	55,669	4,745	1,338	15,923	5,494	1.000	63	27,000	1,728	21,000	630	137,000	5,069					70.573	67,960	2,613	San Migue
Summit	4 444 64	33,096	2,777	57,406	1,479	417	2,830	977	700	44			1,000	30	37,000	1.362					33,687	59,752	+ 26,165	Summit
Teller	.109,366.49	2,260,806	109,190	2,257,158	7,663	2,161	6,240	2,153													2,262,967	2,259,311	— 3,656	Teller
m Asi	017 007 05	00 570 151	040.000	05 000 740	7 000 100	0504.005					0.010.000	2000.050	1.000.000	4100.000	1.010.000	6100.050	0.0000	0.540	0.401.000	0105.110	202.060.070	400 000 110	01.011.07.0	
Total		\$6,572,154	242,008	\$5,002,749	1,860,408	\$524,635	2,242,646	\$773,713	7,398,000	\$466,074	9,948,000	\$636,672	4,299,000	\$128,970	4,610,000	\$166,870	218,000	\$ 6,540	2,491,000	\$107,113	³ \$7,698,373	4\$6,687,117	- \$1,011,256	
Actual 1136 months	figures, with	estimate for	the last	half of Dece	mher																			

Actual 111/2 months figures, with estimate for the last half of December.

[&]quot;At legal coloage value of \$20.671835 per fine ounce. Calculating gold produced from August through December at the world price and Reconstruction Finance Corporation price would add approximately \$970,000.

Includes placer production.

^{&#}x27;Average value of metals: Gold, \$20.671835 per fine ounce; silver, \$0.345 per fine ounce; copper, \$0.064 per pound; lead, \$0.037 per pound; zinc, \$0.043 per pound.

Average value of metals: Gold, \$20.671835 per fine ounce; sllver, \$0.282 per fine ounce; copper, \$0.063 per pound; lead, \$0.030 per pound; zinc \$0.030 per pound



THE VALUE OF STATE INSPECTION IN LESSENING MINE ACCIDENTS

Colorado had the highest average in mine accidents of all the states in the Union for the years 1931 and 1932. A deplorable record due largely to carelessness, that should and can be overcome by constant alertness on the part of the management and employees themselves by a strict observance of our standards of safety laws and departmental regulations. I wish to emphatically impress upon both the operators and employees the importance of taking every possible precaution to reduce accidents to the lowest minimum by giving more attention and less disregard of the orders and recommendations of this department and thereby not only making a material saving for operators but also a great saving to this state.

With that thought in mind I am again reproducing my article on this subject from my report for 1930.

"Life is the most precious of all man's possessions and the utmost effort on the part of the state, industry, and the individual is justified in the conservation of the lives and unimpaired well-being of the worker. The State of Colorado in 1908 recognized its responsibility for the safety of the mine worker by the enactment of statutes covering the establishment of a department to be known as the Bureau of Mines of the State of Colorado with a commissioner and inspectors and delegating to this department as one of its principal duties the examination of mines, mills, and quarries, as to safety and health conditions. This department has the power to order corrected, under penalty of heavy fine, dangerous conditions found.

"By legislative act of 1911 the state was divided into four inspection districts for the purpose of rigid enforcement of accident prevention laws.

"The Colorado Bureau of Mines, therefore, is vitally interested in the lessening of accidents in mines. Its inspectors examine into safety conditions at mines, mills, smelters, and quarries and make a diligent investigation of fatal and serious accidents and advise where possible means of preventing a repetition of such accidents. Reports on all mine, mill, smelter, and quarry accidents which are furnished by the operators to the State Industrial Commission are studied and compiled for publication in

the annual report of this department. There were recently compiled in this department statistics on all metal mine accidents in Colorado for the present and past two eight-year periods, the summary of which is appended.

"These figures demonstrate that the lessening of accidents in Colorado metal mines as in those of other states requires continued united effort on the part of mine operators and miners and continued inspection and guidance by an adequate force of state mine inspectors.

"The value of state inspection in lessening mine accidents is difficult to enumerate in units only of dollars and cents and has a value to the industry and the public far greater than can be measured on a direct cost basis. We cannot usually say in any particular mine that a certain number of lives have been saved by the righting of recognized dangerous conditions or by safer equipment and practices, but we do know that taking the state or country as a whole dangerous conditions, unsafe equipment, and unsafe practices in mines will each year take its toll of life and suffering and that the righting of such conditions and practices will inevitably save life. We know at the end of each year how many lives have been lost in our mines but we cannot definitely say how many lives have been saved by inspection service; that many lives are thus saved is self-evident, which is borne out by the figures mentioned. State inspection service results not only in the correction of dangerous conditions and practices but it also spurs the mine operator to increased thought and effort toward safety and the miner to increased carefulness. Both miner and operator are reminded by these inspectors that the state has a very definite interest in both the personal security of the miner and the continued successful operation of the mine. Also, the inspector through his visits to numerous mines and through information collected by the department is able to suggest numerous measures which make toward safer and more economical mine operation.

"Summarizing, a state mine inspection department is of very definite value in reducing accidents, promoting the safety and welfare of miner and operator, and in assisting in the successful operation of mines. A state mine inspection department can only operate with proper efficiency and success in reducing accidents if it has an adequate number of inspectors furnished with funds adequate for regular inspections and if it has the cordial and

hearty support of the mine operator, the miner, and the public. The Colorado State Bureau of Mines pledges its continued effort toward the reduction of mine accidents and believes that in this most important work it will have, as it has always had from the Colorado mine operators, continued and even more hearty support from that highly important factor in the prosperity of our state."

SUMMARY

Three 8-year periods on the basis of 100,000 shifts.	
From 1906 to 1914, inc., 23,100,000 shifts were worked, 511	
men were killed, ratio per 100,000 shifts	2.22
From 1915 to 1922, inc., 25,468,000 shifts were worked, 342	
men were killed, ratio per 100,000 shifts	1.35
From 1923 to 1930, inc., 16,148,154 shifts were worked, 167	
men were killed, ratio per 100,000 shifts	1.00
From 1931 to 1933, inc., 4,028,850 shifts were worked, 35	
men were killed, ratio per 100,000 shifts	0.87

Acknowledgment:

Thanks are due to Mr. E. H. Denny of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, for his valued suggestions and hearty cooperation with this department in matters concerning the safety of employees in and about metal mines.

FATAL ACCIDENTS

Underground.

February 27, John Lynch, of Climax, age 39, married, mucker, while employed by the Climax Molybdenum Company, Lake County. Employee was coming off shift with his partner, they walked over some loose muck lying on a grizzly. Lynch fell through to the chute. Muck was fine and Lynch was suffocated. Unavoidable accident.

March 11, Charles Leon Davis, of Alma, age 45, unmarried, while employed by the London Mountain Gold Mining Company, Park County, was killed instantly by a fall of rock. Mr. Davis was preparing to place a set of timbers in a drift on the McDonold vein. All loose rock was picked down and the back was sounded with a double jack to detect any additional loose rock. While cleaning up the rock that had been picked down and in a stooped position, a rock fell from the back, striking Mr. Davis on the back, which caused his death. Unavoidable accident.

June 9, John Calhoun, of Durango, age 32, unmarried, employed at the Sarah S. mine, La Plata County, as a trammer. Mr. Calhoun was a lessee on this property; at the time of the accident he was pushing a car loaded with rock toward the portal of the tunnel and when at a point 50 feet distant from the said portal the car struck against a post in a timber set, knocking it down, and thus permitting the soft portion of the roof at this point to cave and bury lessee. Carelessness of injured, was dead when body was recovered from under the cavein.

July 12, Frank Pilch, of Alma, age 37, married, employed as a miner by the London Gold Mining Company on the London mine, Park County. The previous shift had blasted a round of holes, which shot out the stulls that were placed under the hanging wall. Mr. Pilch, after picking down the loose rock, started to work under same, without waiting for timbermen to replace the stulls, rock fell from the back, striking him on the head, killing him instantly. Carelessness of injured.

November 8, John Gobelman, of Central City, age 60, miner, married, while employed at the Chain O' Mines mine, Gilpin County, was returning to his place of work after lunch when an empty train of cars overtook him; he stepped aside to let the train pass and was caught by the second car, which crushed him

against the timbers, causing injuries that later resulted in death. Carelessness of injured.

November 15, Raymond Keown, age 25, motorman, married, of Gilman, while employed at the Eagle Mines, Eagle County, was killed instantly while operating a 1½-ton locomotive. He was going in beyond a chute in order to couple a loaded car to his motor, he apparently failed to move his body so as to clear the chute lip on his way out, and his crushed body was found between chute lip and top of loaded car crushed to death. Might have been prevented by warning between the chutes.

December 20, Dominick I. Turney, of Victor, age 25, unmarried, miner, while leasing on the Portland mine, Teller County, fell down a slope from the level on which he was working to boulders in a cave pile 70 feet below, which resulted in death three hours later. Carelessness of injured.

Shaft.

June 14, Charles Huddine, of Cripple Creek, age 51, married, miner, while employed at the Ellis mine, Teller County, was working at the water level in shaft when a piece of cribbing broke loose from above and struck Mr. Huddine on the back of his head, breaking his neck. Unavoidable accident.

October 14, Samuel A. English, of Pueblo, age 61, operator, married, while prospecting on the Dig Gold property, Teller County, started down the ladderway of the Burke shaft with an electric battery lamp, when he was overcome by earbon dioxide gas and fell from the ladder to the station below. Carelessness of injured.

Surface.

June 21, Ed Langhoff, of Silverton, age 62, unmarried, tunnel contractor, while employed by the Silverton Syndicate, San Juan County, went from the tunnel in which he was working to get a few sticks of powder in an old tunnel about 400 feet away; his partner heard an explosion, left the tunnel and ran toward where the powder was kept. He found Langhoff's body along the course of the trail. No eye witness to accident.

August 28, L. E. Loughry, of Denver, age 27, tram operator, while employed at the American mine, Park County, was at the lower station of the aerial tram when the second bucket on the line became detached from the traction cable, striking the first bucket, detaching it also; the two loose buckets entered the lower

station at an unusual speed, the first bucket striking Mr. Loughry. He died from his injuries August 30th. Unavoidable accident.

Quarries.

August 25, Howard E. Haynes, of Garfield, age 42, gasoline shovel operator, married, while employed at the Monarch quarry, Chaffee County, was operating a gasoline shovel building a road alongside of quarry. The shovel apparently slipped out of gear and started to run down grade, struck a bank and turned over on its side, catching Haynes before he could jump clear. Killed instantly.

Rock Excavation (Tunnel).

December 11, Ralph Neuman, of Pueblo, age 33, track foreman, married, while employed by the Platt Rogers, Incorporated, contractors, on the Twin Lakes Water Diversion tunnel, Lake County, was fastening a set of fish plates on the end of a pair of stub rails, in a stooped position, when a half-inch reducer blew off from the end of a six-inch air line and struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

TABLE II

DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT IN AND ABOUT MINES, MILLS AND SMELTERS AND NUMBER OF MEN KILLED AND INJURED PER 10,000 DAYS OF EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933.*

							serious injury	njury			Sugne injury	i luti		
			Killed	ed		(Thme	(Thme Lost Over 14 Days)	er 14 D	ays)	(Tlme	(Time Lost Under 14 Days)	ler 14 D	ays)	
		19	1932	1933	65	1932	2)	1933		1932	3.5	1933	3	
Emp Da	Employment Days of	No. of Acel-	Rate Per 10,000	No. of Acel-	Rate Per 19,000	No. of Acel-	Rate Per 10,000	No. of Acci-	Rate Per 10,000	No. of Accl-	Rate Per 10,000	No. of Acci-	Rate Per 10,000	
1932	1933	dents	Days	dents	Days	dents	Days		Days		Days		Days	
ound540.120	_	2	.1296	6	.0818	148	2.740		1.481	254	4.702		2 309	
919 406		2.2	.1412	0.1	9990.	00	2.024		1.600		3.248		2.533	
Mills 207 998	135,250	: :				9	2885	01	.1478		1.346		1.257	
		-	1435			ro.	7117		.4239		.1409		9886	
7.000				-	.1238	2	1.387	10	1.238		2.972		2.972	
600000000000000000000000000000000000000						-7	1.538		2.250		1.154		7.250	
acains														

*Four reported fatalities, two by asphyxiation and two by falling rock are not included in the tabulation of mine accidents, since they were not employed by operating mines but were promiseuously entering old and exceedingly dangerous mines, long idle, in search of destrable leases.

There was, in 1933, one fatal accident in rock excavation, the inspection of which, under the recent law, was placed under the jurish-diction of this office, and cannot be properly classed as an accident in mine or mill.

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CALISE OF ALL, ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL, MINING AND

	CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF ALL ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF COLORADO DURING THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933.	ALL A COLORA		DURI		THE	MET	AL M S 1935	ANI	A AND 1933.) ~·
		지 20 40 1		Permanent Total Disability	Se -(Time nent al	Serious Injuries ne lost over 14 da Permanent Partial	Serious Injuries -(Time lost over 14 days) nent Permanent Te Partial Te	ys)———Temporary	rary	Slight Injuries (Time lost under	ht ies lost
	UNDERGROUND	1932 18	1933 1	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
1:	Falls of rock or ore from roof or walls	ಣ	3			:	67	36	27	55	47
23	Handling of rock or ore—										
	(a) Loading at face	:		:	:	:	1	T	1	4	4
	_	:		:	:	:	67	=	0.0	- 1 - 0 - 0	12
c	(c) Steugling	:		:	:	:	:	_	20 1	00	- :
٠,	Timber of nand tools	:		:		:	:	:	2	:	11
4.	Explosives— (a) Transnortation							-		o	
				:		:	:	۲	:	o	
	Suffocation		•			:	:	:		:	
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	(S) Capps, detonated by eccommon (h) Hampanaka about	:		:	:	:	:	: •	:	:	:
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r				:	:	:	:	:	:	-	4
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	Kun of ore from chute or pocket	:	_	:	:	:	:	-	:	-	22
∞°	Drilling (by machine or hand drills)	:	•	:	:	_	_	15	15	40	32
9.	it										
	(a) Direct contact with trolley wire	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	• 0
		:	•	:	:		:	:	:	:	7
	(d) Other causes	:		: :		: :		:	:	:	:
10.	7					-	-		. ,-	:	. ,-
=	Wine fires				:	4	4	4	4		-
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f water d splinters. d splinters. Bass— Falling objects other than Burns Burns Miscellaneous Fotal FT fown shaft. of cables. ing p or bucket— Riding with rock or ore. Riding with timber or tools Struck by. Riding with finder or tools Struck by. Hand and animal Mechanical Cars and locomotives. all of ore in or from bins. persons. d splinters. of sallores. Hand and arith shows. Hand and animal Mechanical Action of the bins. Hand and animal Mechanical Action of from bins. d splinters. of splinters. of splinters. of splinters.	(a) Direct contact with trougy wire. (b) Tool or bar striking trolley wire. (c) Contact with motor. (d) Other causes.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF ALL ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL MINING AND QUAR-RYING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF COLORADO DURING THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933—Continued.

					.ŭ	Serious Injuries	njuries			Slight	ht
				(—(Time	lost ov	-(Time lost over 14 days)	.ys)	ſ	Inju	ries
				Perman	Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	unent	Temporary	rarv	(Time lost	lost
		Fatal	al	Disability	illity	Disability	ility	Disability	ility	14 days)	ys)
	UNDERGROUND-Continued	1932 1933	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932 1933	1933
30.	Other causes— '	;	;	:	;		:	67	ବସ	ec	1.0
	(b) Flying objects		: :		: :	: :		03	-	001	900
		:	: 1	:	:	• 1		• 0	, . ;	-	က
	(d) Miscellaneous	:	۱ '	:	:	۱ ا	:	7.7	10	38	13
	Total	ಣ	67		:	1	4	42	44	69	92
	PLACER MINES—DREDGING										
H	Machinery	:		:	:	:	:	-	4	:	©1
જાં	Electricity	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67
က်		:	:	:	:	:	:	П	:	:	:
4.	Falls of persons.	:	:	:	:	:	:			1	01
5	Hand tools	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	00
6.	Other causes	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	0.1	0.1	15
	M - 1 - 1				Į		'	١.	1 9	1 9	8
	Total	:	:	:	:	:	-	4	20	20	29
	ORE DRESSING AND MILLING										
ij	Haulage system—							۳			
	(b) Mechanical conveyors	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	٠:	: :	:-	: :
87	Railway cars and locomotives	:	:	:	:	:	:			1	1
က	Crushers, rolls or stamps	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	
4.	Tables, jigs, etc	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
က်	Other machinery	:	:	:	:	:	:		67	671	27
6.	Falls of persons	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ro	7
	Suffocation in	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x° °		:	:	:	:	:	:		:	1	1
,	Cyanide of Other	:	:	:	:	:	:	: '	:	:	:
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Hand tools, axes, bars, etc Nalls, splinters, etc Flying pieces of rock from sledging or crushing Other causes Total		Falls of persons. Suffocation in ore bins. Flying or falling objects (rocks, timbers, et and the fourns or asphyxiation). Scalding (steam or water). Electricity. Hand tools, axes, bars, etc. Nails, splinters, etc.	Burns from matte, slag, or molten metal (pouring or spilling)	Haulage systems Railway cars and locomotives. Falls of persons. Falling objects, (rocks, timbers, etc.) Nalls, splinters, etc. Hand tools, axes, bars, etc. Electricity Machinery
13.	6. 17. 1.9.	12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	30.	3 2 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF ALL ACCIDENTS IN THE METAL MINING AND QUAR-RYING INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF COLORADO DURING THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933—Continued.

					ŭ	erious I	Serious Injuries			Slight	ht
					—(Time	lost or	-(Time lost over 14 days)	ys)	1	Inju	ries
				Ferman	Fermanent Total	Permanent Partial	anent	Temporary	An ent	(Time lost	lost
		Fatal	tal	Disak	Disability	Disability	oility	Disability	ility	14 days)	ys)
	ORE DRESSING AND MILLING—Continued	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932 1933	1933
39.	Failure of ladder, scaffold, or other support	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40.	Handling hot materials	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
41.	Other causes		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	E		:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total										
	IN AND ABOUT QUARRY										
1.	Falls or slides of rock or overburden	:	:		:		:	:	1	1	က
8.	Handling rock at face	:		:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:
3	Timber or hand tools	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	1	:	:
4	Explosives-										
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Thawing	:		:	:	:	:	:			:
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		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:
		:	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:
	(K) Miscellaneous	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	:
ro.	Haulage-										
			:	:	:		:	:	:	:	2
	(b) Mechanical	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		01	:
6.	Falling into quarry from surface, benches, or face		:			:	:		:	1	:
7	Falling from hoist, derricks, ladders, etc	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	-
∞	Drilling and channeling (by machinery or hand)		:	:	:	:	:	1	_	೧೦	67
6.	Electricity (shock or burns)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1

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Machinery— (a) Cables and attachments (b) Guys, masts, brooms and attachments (c) Pumps and hoisting engines. Flying objects . Nalls, spilnters, etc. Boiler and air tank explosions Falling objects . Burns			Crushers Cranes, derricks, etc			Nails, splinters, etc. Flying pleces of rock from sledging or crushing. Flying or falling objects (rocks, timbers, etc.). Handling rock at face.		Falls of persons. Machinery Other causes Total
10.	16.	17.	19.	21.	23.	25.	30.	- 01 01

TABLE IV

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE AND OCCUPATION OF THE FATAL ACCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED IN THE METAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY OF COLORADO IN THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933.

					MINES									
	Superintend- ents, Fore- men and Engineers	tend- ore- nd	Machine Men and Helpers	ine	Miners	Los Sho Mu a	Loaders, Shovelers, Muckers and Trammers	Trackmen, Pipemen, Pumpmen and Com- pressormer	Irackmen, Pipemen, Pumpmen and Com-	Cage Tenders and Station Cagers	ge lers ation ers	Carpenters, Timber- men and Helpers	iters, er- and ers	Elec- tricians, Motor- men and Helpers
UNDERGROUND	1932	1933	1932	က	1932 1933		1932 1933	1932	1933	1932 1933	1933	1932 1933	1933	1932 1933
1. Falls of rock or ore from root or wall			1		:	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
	:		(ı							
z. Handing rock of ore	:	:	:		:	:		:	•	•	•	•		
. Timber or hand tools	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
f. Explosives	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Haulage	:			:	1	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
Persons			,		7									
	:	:	-	:	T T	•	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
. Kun of ore from chute of							-				:	:	:	:
8. Drilling (by machine or hand							1	:						
drills)	:		:		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
9. Electricity	:	:	:	:	:	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0. Machinery other than 5 or 8.	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1. Mine fires		:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2. Suffocation from natural														
gases	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3. Inrush of water	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
. Nails and splinters	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
5. Other causes		:			:		:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:
		1	1	1	[1	1		1	1	1	1	1	-
Totals	:	:	21	:	1 3	ಣ	63	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
SHAFTS														
Falling down shaft	1	:	:		:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
Objects falling down shaft	:			:		:	:	:		:	:	:	:	

	CO.	LONZ	100	DU	ILLEAN C		Г.	MINES				***
0:150	ers 1933	: :	: :	:	: : =	-	0.1	ial m and eyor n	1.5	4.5		
建建工程士	Others 1932 1933	- :	: :	:	: : -	: :	01	Aerial Tram Men and Conveyor Men 1932 1933	: :			
7	c- nns 1933	: :		:	: : :	: :	:	nters anics 1933	: :		:	2.5
::::::	Electricians 1932 193	: :	: :	:	: : :	: :	:	Carpenters Mechanics 1932 1933	: :		: :	9:
::::::	nters id nen 1933	: :		:	: :	: : }		ers 1933	: :	:		: :
:::::	Carpenters and Topmen 1932 1933	: :			: :	: :	:	Laborers 1932 193	: :	:	: :	: :
::::::				:	: :	: :	:	en- or n 1933	: :		: :	: :
::::::::	Blacksmiths and Mechanics 1932 1933	: :		:	: :	: -	-	Concentrator Men 1932 193	: :	:		: :
:::::		: :	: :		: :		:	ling nnery and aen 1933		:	: :	
: : : : : X	Engineers, Firemen and Hoistmen	: :		:		: :	:	Grinding Machinery Men and Millmen 1932 1933	* •	:	: :	::
1 ::: 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		: :	: :	:	: :	: :	:				• •	: :
	Superintend- ents and Foremen 1932 1933	: :	: :	:	: :	• • •	:	MILLS Superintendents and Foremen 1932 1933	: :	:	: :	: :
	X.							V.				
: : : : :									Haulage systemRailway cars and locomotives	Crushers, rolls or stamps		
:::: :				:								
: : : : =		HaulageRailway cars and locomotives	Run or fall of ore in or from ore bins		Hand tools, axes, bars, etc	Other causes.	:			:		
:::::		· · · ·	n ore							:	Other machinery	
eaking of cables		motive	or from	•	s, etc				ocomotiv	nps		bins.
es		1 1000	e in c	<u>.</u>	, bars				d loce	r star		re bi
g or bu		rs and	of or	plinte	axes	es	Totals		steni rs an	olls o	hiner;	rsons in o
ing of Indin skip cause is		ge	r fall	and s	tools, leity	caus	otals		ge sy	ers, r	macl	of peation
Breaking of cables		Haulage Railway cars and locomotives.	Run or fall of ore in Falls of persons	Nails and splinters.	Hand Electri	Other	T		Haulage system Railway cars and	Crushers, rolls or stamps	Other	Falls of persons Suffocation in ore
18. 19. 20. 21.		22.23.3	24.	26.	27.	30.			1.2.	es =	. ro	6.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE AND OCCUPATION OF THE FATAL ACCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED IN THE METAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRY OF COLORADO IN THE YEARS 1932 AND 1933—Continued

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			Grinding							Aerial Tram	7 0
		Superintend- ents and Foremen	M		Concen- trator Men	Lab	Laborers	Carpenters Mechanics	nters	Men and Conveyor Men	nd yor
		1932 1933		1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932 1933	933
· •	Falling objects (rocks, timbers, etc.)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9.	Cyanide or other poisoning	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
10.	Scalding (steam or water)	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
11.	Electricity	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
12.	Hand tools, axes, bars, etc	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:
13.	Nails, splinters, etc	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
14.	Flying pieces of rock from sledging or crushing	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15.	Other causes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			-		1	1	1		1	1	1
	Totals	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		SMELTERS								,	
										Feeders	ន
				Supe	Superintend-			Motormen		Furnace Men	ee a
				Fo	Foremen	Labo	Laborers	Switchmen		Wheelers	rge
				1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932 1933	933
1.	Haulage system			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2.	Railway cars and locomotives			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
89	Cranes			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4.	Other machinery			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
٠. ت	Falls of persons			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9	Suffocation in ore blns			:	:	:	:		:	:	:
2	Flying or falling objects			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
သင်	Gas (burns or asphyxiation)		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	CONORADO II	Onna Or	21111123	
3:4::::	1933	mem 1933	514(1	1933
:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Laborers 1932 1933	1 Dredgemen 1932 1933	:::11	Laborers 1932 1933
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f::::: -	Drillmen 1932 1933			Foremen 1932 1933
:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	sters 1933	: : 18 1933		
:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	Teamsters	Miners 1932 1933	:::1:	
::::::::::	CAVATend- und nen 1933	: :		
::::::::::::	Superintendents and Foremen 1932 1933	: :		
	ROC			
	AND	DGES	SNS	
	MINES	DRE	 	
	ALE 1	AND	EXCA	
ars, etc. slag or molten metal (pouring or spilling)	QUARRIES, CLAY PITS, OIL SHALE MINES AND ROCK EXCAVATIONS Superintendents and Foremen Teams 1932 1933 1932	PLACERS AND DREDGES	ROCK BXCAVATIONS	
ing or	TS, 0			
(bonri	AY PI			
metal	S. C.L.			
molten	ARRIE			
water)	7n0			
es, bar, etc., tte, sl:				
ding (steam or tricity		Totals	ricityr causes	of persons
Scalding (steam or water) Electricity Hand tools, axes, bars, etc. Nails, splinters, etc. Burns from matte, slag or molten metal (pouring or spilling) Hot metal explosions. Other causes Totals	Haulage	Tota	Machinery Electricity Other causes Totals	Falls of persons Machinery Other causes Totals
11. 13. 13. 13. 14. 15. 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	H M C		- 91 % N = O	3 2 1 3 2 2 1 0 M E

LIST OF OPERATING MINES IN VARIOUS COUNTIES IN COLORADO

OPERATING MINES IN BOULDER COUNTY, 1933

(No report was filed where location, name or address is not given)

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				bal	0	c) Lead		<u> </u>		
ter			,	ိ (၁ (၁	(c)	$\overline{}$		္ ့		
Character of Product	Silver Silver Silver Silver Silver Silver	Silver Silver Silver Silver Silver	n Ivei	lver	Silver	Silver	Silver	(c) Silver	Silver	Silver
Cha of I			02							
		Gold, Gold, Gold, Gold,	Gold, Tung	rold Co		Gold,	Gold, Gold, Gold	Gold Gold, Gold,	0.000 000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.	fold
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	St., I	uld uld	ande Sanl	й : :	ould st.,	ar Ear E	nlde			St., Bo
ŭ,	E. and C. Building, Denver Gold, 1467 Washington St., Denver. Gold, Jamestown Gold, None Given Gold, Ward Gold, Ward Gold, 1230 Humboldt St., Denver Gold, Gold, Hill	Orchard 2226 Pearl St., Boulder. Ward 744 Spruce St., Boulder.	810 Pearl St., Boulder 310 Ist National Bank Building Boulder Gold Hill	iona	Ward Spruce St., Boulder 1457 Washington St., Denver	Boulder, Salina Star Route. Boulder, Salina Star Route. 900 Lincoln St Boulder	1141 11th St., Boulder Boulder St., Boulder. 2105 Spruce St., Boulder	Louisville Nederland Boulder	Ward Box 386 Boulder Magnolia	1457 Washington St., Denver 3663 Forest Park Boulevard St. Louis, Mo.
dres	Bui ingt	st. st.	St., tion	Nati	e Si ingt	lina Uina	st.,		u, I	ingt t P
P. O. Address	E. and C. I. 1457 Washi Jamestown None Given Ward	Orchard 2226 Pearl St Ward 744 Spruce St	url Na ler	ν, r	ash	S S S	Boulder 2105 Spruce	lle nd	ı M	Washington Forest Park Louis, Mo.
Ö.	and W W West Constitution of H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	Orchard 2226 Pearl Ward 744 Spruce	0 Pearl 0 1st N Boulder	5 U.S. Denver	Ward	Ider Ider Ider Tin	lder Sg	Louisville Nederland Boulder	Ward Box 386 J	BĔH.
Д	E. an 1457 James None Ward 1320	222(War 744	310 310 Gold	615 D	1318 War 1457	Bou	1141 Bou 2108	Lou Ned Bou	Ward Box	1457 3663 St
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	Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor Cor	sociand and Asso rate	Inc.	orn	Cillin omp omp	ASS Social	ocia	ਪੋਲ : ੨ ਹਨ: ::	omp	ਲ ਅ
	Alaska Gold Mines Corporation Two Brothers Mining Company N. A. Brown Horton-Dunning O. O. Alexander and Associates Stanley M. Walker and Associates Stanley M. Walker and Associates A. V. Dickson and W. S. Langer	Chaney Fox and Associates. Walter Broadwater and Associates. M. Brummelle and Associates. Golden Bell Incorporated. Consolidated Engineering Company.	Saint Joe Mining and Milling Co Wolf Tongue Mining Company Two Sisters Mines, Incorporated.	.Cobalt Gold Mining Company	Larson Mining and Milling Trust Cross Gold Mining Company Bushelt Mining Company	Arthur W. Robertson and Associates. Enlara Albun Johnsson and AssociatesBoulder, St. Robert Duce and AssociatesBulder, St. American Wines and Associates9010667. St.	J. C. Hawk and Associates. J. G. Clark	William Andrew and Associates. E. C. Spray and H. C. Gilbert J. G. Clark.	Mines Investment Company Farl Craig and Associates White Brothers	Two Brothers Mining and Milling Co. 1457 Washington St., Denver. Gold, Joe Griesedleck
	Ming Ming der	and and dwa e al	ning Mi	/Iini	g ar inin ng	one and	nd d A	rew	mer nd	s M
ñ	old hers wan unn xan	ox road nell ell	Mi gue ers	Id D	ragin Jungan Jungan	ansc uce Mi	rk.	And ay a rk.	rest g a	hers
Operator	Broth-Draw Ale	r B r B um ida lida	Joe Ton Siste	9	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Joh t Die	Haw Cla Hil	Spr	In Srai	3rot ries
Ope	Alaska Gold Two Brothers N. A. Brown. Horton-Dunni O. O. Alexan Stanley	alte Br Br	int olf	balt	rsor oss ishe	hn bber	೧೧೯	SC E	Mines Investmentary Craig and White Brothers	Two Brothers M. Joe Griesedieck
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Location	.WardJamestown .Jamestown .WardWard	Jamestown Salina Ward Boulder	Gold Hill. Gold Hill.	H H	Ward Nederland Jamestown	Engla Boulder Boulder Nederland	ler ler	Nederland Gold Hill	Ward Sugar Lo	Gold Hill Salina
Tool	VardJamestoJamestoVardWardWardWardWardWard	Jamesto Salina Ward Boulder	Gold Neder	Gold .	Ward Nederla Jamest	Boulder Boulder Nederlan	Boulder	Tames Neder Gold	Ward . Sugar Magnol	Gold Salina
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ne of	Dun Dun je (a ive	nia inia al .	Spri	X.	ig ((a)	3rot ne Dusi	HE RE	We Xe	Lin
Name of Mine	Alaska Tunnel (a). Allantic Dump (a) Atlantic (a) Baxter (a) Big Five Tunnel (a	Diack Bing (a) California (a) Celestial Chingis Kahn (a).	Cold Spring Mine (1 Cold Springs Mine Columbus Lode (a)	Copper King (a)	Corning (a) Cross Delaware Group (a)	Denver Group (a) Dime (a) Dolittle (a)	Five Brothers (a). Fortune (a)	Golden Bell (a) Golden Reward (a) Grand Republic (a)	Great West Group Herald (a)	High Line Tunnel Ingram (a)
H	Ali Atl Atl Ba Ba		ပိပိပိ ပိ	Ç	STA	HODE:	FF 60	3000	HE	IHI

(m) Mili operated in connection with mine.

(3)	Cop-	Lead	(3	
	Silver Silver (c) Silver, Cop-	per (c) Gold, Silver Gold, Silver Gold, Silver Gold, Silver Gold, Silver Gold, Silver	Silver Silver Silver	Silver Silver Silver Silver (c)
Building, Denver Building, Denver. otel, Boulder Boulder der der mal Bank Bidg.,	Gondar Gonstance E. Corner Gold Mines. Incorporated Greekey Gold Mines, Incorporated Greekey Gold Mining and Milling Company Boulder, Sallina Star Route Gold Pandora Metals Company, Inc 227 E. & C. Buliding, Denver Gold	2445 Walnut St., Boulder	tz. Eldora. Ward. 1805 Spruce St., Boulder. es. 3519 Federal Blvd. Denver. Boulder, Star Route. Company Citizens, National Bank Bldg.,	Dounder Hotel, Boulder Gold, Silver Wano Milling and Power Company. Continental Oil Bidg. Denver. Gold, Silver Charles C. Hagman & Alex Johnson. 1010 Marine St., Boulder. Gold, Silver W. G. Paulding M. Co., Inc., 300 Lincoln St., Boulder. Gold, Silver Mountain Plains Mining Co., Inc., 300 Lincoln St., Boulder. Gold, Silver C. H. Craig.
John Jay (a) Jamestown Kekeonga Magnolia King Wilhelm (a) Jamestown Little Johnnie (m) (a) Bouider Logan (a) Bouider Mack Mack Bouider Mack Bouider Marck Group (a) Bouider Marck Group (b) Bouider Marck Group (c) Bouider Marck Group (d) Bouider Mancy Group (d)	Nelson and MilanGoid Hill Norway (a)Bidora Orphan Boy (m)Boulder PandoraNederland	Paymaster (a) Boulder Richmond (a) Sailna Richmfto Jamestown Rocky Mountain Manmoth (a) Magnolia Saint Louis (m) Riderial Shirley (a) Eldora Shige (a) Cool Hill Smuggler (m) (a) Cool	Spencer Mountain (a) Eldora Sureshot (a) Ward Tunbourine (m) (a) Gold Hill Twin Brothers (a) Boulder United Empire (a) Boulder	Victory (a). Boulder Wano (m) (a). Jamestown Washburn (a). Boulder White Buven (a). Boulder Wood Mountain (m) (a). Boulder Yellow Jacket (a).

OPERATING MINES IN CHAFFEE COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product	Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
P. O. Address	Buena Vista
Operator	Tunnel RomieySid Burleson and AssociatesBuena VistaGold Zinc Zinc
Ixocation	Tunnel.Romiey
Name of Mine	Granite Tunnel (a).

⁽e) No production reported in 1933. (a) Operated for part of the year only.

OPERATING MINES IN CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, 1933

	ead, (c),	Lead Lead,				Gop-	_	ead)			Cop-	00	Cop-		
Character of Product	Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc (c),	2	Gold, Silver (c)	rer rer	Silver Silver (c)	Silver, Cop-	Silver (c)	Silver, Lead Silver (c)	zer zer (c)		Silver, Cop-	Silver (c) Silver (c)	Γ,	rer (c	'er
Char of Pr	Copper,	old, Silvold, Silvold, Silvold, Silvold,	ı, Silv	Gold, Silver Gold, Silver				i, Sil,	1, Silver 1, Silver 1, Silver				old, Silve per, Lead	l, Silver	Gold, Silver
	Gold	Gold,	Gold	Gold,	.Gold,	.Gold,	.Gold,	Gold,	Gold, Gold,	.Gold	Gold,	. Gold,	Gold,	.Gold,	Gold
		enver	٠	uild-		each,				ding		inild-			ding,
	Denver	ıg, De	Bank	ust B	: :	ong B	:	enver		Buil		Springs Springs Bank Build-		:	1 Buil
SQ.		Suildin	tional	e Tr		ch, L	:	St., D	s	heatr		ho Sp ho Sp		ů	al Oi
Addres	Build	own per E	re Na	own erstat	pring	t Bea	own.	own . elton S. Na	Denv pring adway	ver T	,	, Idal E, Idal	enve	pring	tinent
P. O. Address	Boston Building,	Georgetown Gold, Silver 724 Cooper Building, Denver Gold, Silver Idaho SpringsGond, Silver Conner	kchange National Bank, Colorado Springs	Georgetown	Idaho Springs. Idaho Springs.	215 West Beach, Long Beach, N. Y	.Georgetown	Georgetown	Bldg., Denver Idaho Springs 215 Broadway,	Empire	Denver	Box 302, Idaho Box 602, Idaho	ing, Denver	.Idaho Springs	340 Continental Oil Building, Denver
	Bo	Ge	c By	on. Ge	Id	21	Ge	Ge	Id			ĕ B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B		Id	34
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		ciates pany, ciates	ompai	E. A	y	an Mi	ny	porat Jompa	Incorp	J. Hu		Company.		rpora	0 :
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	ollins	t and	e Min	nilton ican l	nes Co mott	of A	ing C	e and Mine In Min	1	rd		Ian Kining	0	Mines solidat	Milling Company
Operator	E. C	ers A	l Priz	y Han Amer	y Mii Wolga	ation	n Min	d Elz Gold Linco	ielche nd Go	febrar F. M		Hartmooldt 1		Bear	ing C
Oper	.George E. Collins.	George Leece and Associates	.Capital Prize Mining Company, IncExchange National Bank, Colorado Springs	.Wesley Hamilton & M. E. Anderson .North American Mining Company	Century Mines Company	.Corporation of American Mines.	Clinton Mining Company.	Edward Elze and Associates Viking Gold Mines Corporation. Alma Lincoln Mining Company.	Joe Dielchel	J. Hildebrand. P. And F. Mathews & J. Hutchinson.Empire. Argentine Gold Mining Company. 212 Denver Theatre	D	J. B. Hartman Humboldt Mining		. Black Bear Mines, Incorporated Mattie Consolidated Mining and	Mil
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tion	.Idaho Springs.	Silver Plume Idaho Springs Idaho Springs.	town	Georgetown	Idaho Springs.	<u>ن</u> :	:	Georgetown Empire Idaho Springs	.Idaho SpringsIdaho Springs.	Empire Empire Georgetown		Springs. Springs		.Idaho Springs.	
Location	daho	ilver daho daho	.Georgetown	eorge daho	daho daho	Dumont	.Empire	heorge Impire daho	daho daho	Impire Impire		Idaho Idaho		Idaho	
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зе	(m)	m)	(a)	(a) (a)			h Tur	(B)	nel G	(m)		A. (a).			
of Min	innel	(a) (a) (a)	Prize	ial (m Tunn	(a)	((a)	or (a)	(a)	rt (a) Eagle		oseph it (m		ub (a	
Name of Mine	Argo Tunnel (m) (a	Azeda (a) Belman (a) (m) Bismark (a)	Capital Prize (a)	Centennial (m) (a). Central Tunnel	Century (a)	nel (a)	Clinton (a)	(a)Conqueror (a)	Eva D. (a)Freeland Tunnel Group	Gold Dirt (a) Golden Eagle (m) High Five (a)		Horn, Joseph A. (a) Humboldt (m) (a)		Little Cub (a)	
	Ar	Az Be Bis	Ca	Ce	S G		Cli	25 E	EV	G G G		HH	i	Li	

(c) Lead	(c) Cop-	(c) Lead	3	(c) Lead	(0)	Lead (c)
Silver (Silver,	Silver (Silver, Lead	Silver (Silver	Silver Silver Silver,	Silver (Silver, Silver Silver
Jdaho SpringsBoston Mining Company1864 So. Marion St., DenverGold, Silver (c) Silver PlumeMt. Kelso Consolidated Mining CoGeorgetown	Empire	Falling and Selby	Oklahoma		an	Idaho SpringsAetna Leasing Company
Miller Tunnel Group (a)Idaho Springs Mt. Kelso (a)Silver Plume	Neath (a)EmpireNew Era (m) (a)Idaho Springs	Old DeCaprivi (a)		Puzzler (a) Empire Raymon (a) Georgetown Georgetown Gan Juan (m) (a) Idaho Springs Santlago (a)		Empire

OPERATING MINES IN CUSTER COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product

P. O. Address

Operator

Location

Name of Mine

(a) Querida John Hutchison and Company Pueblo Gold (b) Querida Gold Colorerda Gold Colorerdale Mines Company Hillside Gold Colorerda Gold Colorerda Mestcliffe Gold Colorerda Shelenberg and Associates Westcliffe Sheet Gold Sheet Lead Colorerda T. M. Howells Slar Route, Sheet Cliff Gold, Sheet Lead Colorerda Gold Sheet Lead Colorerda Gold Sheet Lead Colorerda Gold Sheet Lead	mine
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chisa ty an e Mi elan schel wells	rodu
Hutt Gra rdale Vre am S Hov	No L
ohn Ston Slove A. A. Villik S. M.	(5)
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ida ida ida cilffe cilffe ida	ar of
(a) Querida John Hutchison and Company. Pueblo Gold (c) Querida Elton Gray and Mark Galusha. Querida Gold Gold Gold Hillside Gloverdale Mines Company. Hillside Gold Gold Gold Gold Westcliffe L. A. Vrecland and Company. John Court St., Pueblo Gold Gold Gold Westcliffe Westcliffe Shiver, Lead Westcliffe Shiver Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold	e ye
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(a)	irt o
and (a) (a) (a) (a) (b) (a) (b) (b) (a) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	и ра
kout lalms ne, C m) m)	d fe
Bassick, Lookout and Gold (c) Georgia Calms (a)QueridaJohn Hutchison and CompanyPuebloGold (c) Georgia Calms (a)QueridaGold (c) Bassick, Maine, Claim (a)HillsideCloverdale Mines CompanyHillsideGold (c) Hector (a)MestcliffeL. A. Vreeland and CompanyI501 Court St., PuebloGoldSilver, Lead Passiflora (a)MestcliffeMilliam Schellerberg and Associates WestcliffeSilverLead Whistle	(a) Operated for part of the year only. (c) No production reported in 1933. (m) Mill operated in connection with mine
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Bas GBas Clov Hec Pass Vulk	(a)

Character

OPERATING MINES IN DOLORES COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product	o,Gold, Silver, Lead,	Copper, Zinc (c) Gold, Silver, Lead,	Zinc (c)	Silver, Copper,	(c)
P. O. Address		Rico	, St. Loui	Missouri	
Operator	RicoMines Leasing Syndicate	Rico-Enterprise Mining (St. Louis Smelting & Re		
Location	Rico	Rico	Rico		
Name of Mine	Burns Group (a)	Fro Patria (a)	St. Louis Smelting		

OPERATING MINES IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, 1933

of Product	enver.Gold (c)
P. O. Address	oMidland Savings Bldg., D
Operator	Caldon Reef Mining and Milling Co
Location	Littleton
Name of Mine	Caldon Reef (a)

OPERATING MINES IN EAGLE COUNTY, 1933

Name of Mine Location Operator P. O. Address Gol Champion (a) Battle Mountain.H. H. Wallower Gol Gol Eagle Mines. Gilman Company D Groundhog Incline Beldon Canon Frank Teterault and Associates Bells Camp via Redcliff Gol Pine Martin Group Beldon Canon Holden Brothers Lease Minturn Gol Peorman Beldon Canon Not Given Gol Tip Top (a) Beldon Canon Clarence De Witt and James Black Redcliff	Character of Product	Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc,	lron 1d 1d 1d, Silver 1d,
19. 10. 10.	P. O. Address		
	Location	Battle Mountain H. H. Wallower	

OPERATING MINES IN FREMONT COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product	old (c)	old (c)	old
P. Ö. Address	Mining Exchange Bldg., Colorado SpringsGold (c)	Mowe, Hollister, Drake Canon CityJames Mowe and AssociatesCanon City	City
Operator	Dawson City (a)Canon CityGranite Gold Mining Company	James Mowe and Associates	
Location	Canon City	Canon City	
Name of Mine	Dawson City (a)	Mowe, Hollister, Drake Claims (a)	

of Product

P. O. Address

Operator

Location

Bonnie Belle (a)...

Name of Mine

(c) No production reported in 1933 (m) Mill operated in connection with mine.

(a) Operated for part of the year only.

OPERATING MINES IN GILPIN COUNTY, 1933

		e)	lead	ead,	0.7	202				(0)		
	character of Product	Silver (c) Silver, Lead	Silver, Lead	ver (c	per Silver (c) Silver (c)	Silver (c) Silver (c) Silver (c)	Silver Silver Silver	Silver Silver Silver	Silver	Silver Silver (c) Silver (c) Silver	Silver Silver Silver Silver	Character
1.63	of Pr			7, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,	Copper iold, Silv	 222	Sil Sil				\$2555 5555	('har
		r.Gold		Golo	0000							
	Name of Mine Location Operator P. O. Address	(a)	Buckhorn (a) Blackhawk W. E. Gomer Godd, Bulkhorn (2014) Central City. Grubb Gordon Mining Company 1861 Humboldt St., Denver Gold, Calsale (a) Contral City I. S. Brown and Associates. 1743 So. Baltimore St., Tulsa.	(8)	BlackhawkB. A. Forche and Associates			Merning Star (a) Brackflowk J. J. Minnig and Milling Company Indian Paris Gold. Morning Star (a) Rollinsville Ben F. Owen. Newport and Providence (m) Rollinsville Gold. Newport and Providence (m) Rollinsville Gold.	Ninety One (a) Russell Gulch Lowell with containing and Associates. Russell Gulch Blackhawk Gold Perigo (a) Russell Gulch B. D. Goodier Gold Perill (a). Russell Gulch B. D. Goodier Gold Gold Perill (b) Russell Gulch B. D. Goodier Gold Gold Gold Gold Russell Gulch B. D. Goodier Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold	Puttsburgen Group (m) (a) Central CityGold Ning Mining Company	Russell Russell Gulch Lowell Griffith and Associaes. Russell Gulch Russell Gulch Geriffer Gulch Associates Idahlo Springs. Gold Saratoga (a) Russell Gulch George Curnow and Associates Idahlo Springs. Gold We Got Tam. Blackhawk A. F. Accker and Associates. Blackhawk Gold Gold West Notoway. Central City. Ben Neeper and Associates. Idaho Springs. Gold	OPERATING MINES IN GRAND COUNTY, 1933

OPERATING MINES IN GUNNISON COUNTY, 1933

55	Cold, Silver, Lead, Gold, Silver, Lead	7144	Character of Product Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Bismuth (c) Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Silver, Lead, Iron, Bismuth (c) Iron, Bismuth (c) Iron, Elsmuth (c) Iron, Silver, Coppler, Lead, Silver, Coppler, C
Name of Mine Location Denator Brinkmeler Tunnel (a)MarbleJacob F. Smith and Associates1403 Liberty Bank Building, Gold Carter (m) (a)Ohio	Claims. Ohlo M. O. Plikin Claims. Ohlo M. O. Pleves Company C	933 ess , New York, N. YG	Name of Mine Location Deperator Antelope Tunnel (a) Endaville Ballard (a) Endaville Leadville Leadville Leadville Little Ella Mining Company Leadville Climax Elva Elma (a) Leadville L

LeadvilleZenda Leadville Gold Mining CoBox 922, LeadvilleGold, Silver. LeadvilleZenda Leadville Gold Mining CoBox 922, Leadville	California Gulch.Rock Hill Mining Company Leadville Leadville Gold Colifornia Gulch.Rock Hill Mining Company Leadville St. Louis Leasing Company Leadville Gold, Leadville Depression Leasing Company Leadville Gold, Silver, Lead	Leadville M. A. Nicholson and Associates Leadville Lad, Zinc Evans Gulch Luema Mining Company Leadville	ERATING MINES IN LA PLATA COUNTY, 1933 Character on Operator P. O. Address of Product	Tellurides Trimble Springs Amalgam Mines, Incorporated Box 614, Durango Gold (c) Not Given Mason Nining and Milling Company. Durango Gold (c) Hesperus Lucky Discovery Gold, Incorporated Durango Gold, Silver Hesperus May Day Milling Company Durango Gold La Plata City A. J. Mernt Walsenburg Gold Trimble Springs. Elmer M. and W. A. Mason Durango Gold	OPERATING MINES IN LARIMER COUNTY, 1933	Character Character Location Operator Operator Masonville Golden Age Mining Company 2305 Gaylord St., Denver Gold, Silver, Cop-		Bellvue Gold Mining Company. 1. F. Rowell and Associates. 1. Bellvue Gold Mining Company. 1. Bellvue Gold Mining Company. 1. Masonville Gold Mining Company. 1. Masonville Gold Gold Gold Manhattan Gold Manhattan S. A. and W. T. Pendergast. 1. Logcabin Gold Silver (c) Manhattan S. A. and W. T. Pendergast. 1. Logcabin Gold Silver (c) Gold Manhattan Gold Silver (c) Manhattan Gold Silver (c) Gold Silver (c) Manhattan Gold Silver (c) Gold Silver (c	BellvueRugh Mining CompanyBellvue	of the year only. (c) No production reported in 1933. (m) Mill operated in connection with mine.
President (a)Resurrection	South Moyer Dump (a)C St. Anne Shaft (a)L St. Louis Tunnel (a)L Tenderfoot Shaft (a)L	Tucson Dump (a)	Name of Mine	Hazel M. (a)		Name of Mine Carter (a)	Colorado (a)M	Depression (a)	Rugh (a)B	(a) Operated for part of the year only

OPERATING MINES IN MONTEZUMA COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product	Gold (c)
P. O. Address)
£	Gilmore, Sr., and Jr
Operator	George W.
Location	Mancos
Name of Mine	Old Kentucky (a)

OPERATING MINES IN OURAY COUNTY, 1933

itr	Lead	Lead,	Lead	Lead (c) Lead,	
Character of Product	Silver Silver,	Gold, Silver, Lead,	Copper Gold, Silver Gold, Silver, Lead	Gold, Silver, Lead Gold, Silver (c) Gold, Silver, Lead,	Zinc . Gold, Copper
- -	Gold,	Gold,	Cold, Gold, Gold,	Gold, Gold, Gold,	Zine Gold, (
82					
P. O. Address	y y	y		rton	× ×
P. G.	es.Ouray	Ouray	Ouray ompanyOuray	ociatesSilverton	Ouray
	Associat	gee	Sompany	ssociate	
	sh and	 B. Ma porated. 		r and A	ociates.
	cCulloug ld	es and le, Incor	ander	Rogers. IcCarrie and Ass	and Ass
Operator	William McCullough and Associates.Ouray John Donald.	.E. B. Hayes and R. B. Magee King Lease, Incorporated	E. A. AlexanderOuray.Banner American Mining CompanyOuray	Walter B. RogersOuray	.Al Moule and Associates.
	W	3.X	E	ÄÖZ 	A1
Location	× ×	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : :	>>>>	y
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		ailings ((3	Mill Tai (a)	
Mine	Nettie	Mill T	Froup (a	Funnel Crescent Grescent	
Name of Mine	American Nettle	Camp Bird Mill Tailings (a) Ouray Camp Bird (m)Ouray	Governor Group (a). Pony Express (a)	Revenue Tunnel Mill Tail- ings (m) (a) Star and Crescent (a) Trust Ruby Group (a)	Wanakah
	At	ပြိပြ	Pc	R Tr	W

OPERATING MINES IN PARK COUNTY, 1933

ţ		Lead	Lead c)	Lead,	
of Product	Silver	Silver Silver,	Silver Silver, Silver (Silver Silver, 1	Silver
P. O. Address of	.540 Brown Palace Hotel, Denver. Gold, Silver. 725 U. S. National Building, Gold. Silver. Denver.	lma	2420 17th St., Denver	Ima	Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs
Operator	Alma Archibald Gold Syndicate72	London Butte Gold Mining Company Fairplay	Bald Mining Company		London Gold Mining CompanyM
Location	Alma	Alma	trike (a) Alma	(a)Alma	Alma
Name of Mine	American (m)	Butte	Excelsior (a)Alma Funston and Lucky Strike (a). Alma Iowa	:_	London (m)

OPERATING MINES IN SAGUACHE COUNTY, 1933

ter uct	, Lead,	^		d, Cop-	, Lead,	<u> </u>
Character of Product	124 Greenwood Ave., Canon City	opper (c		BonanzaSilver, Lead, Cop-	Gold, Silver, Lead,	Copper (c)
	on Gold	Ŭ	is, (c)	Silv	Gold	ŭ
	ve., Can	1	St. Lou			
ress	1124 Greenwood Ave., Canon City		280a Holly Ave., St. Louis, Missouri			
P. O. Address	d Green		tissouri	nanza .	nanza	
I	112		428	Bo1	Bo1	
	:	and M			ociates.	
		Mining		et	and Ass	
tor	Dickson	Folson .	ing Company	E. Benn	ohnston	
Operator	BonanzaMorton Dickson	Del NorteJosie K. Folsom Mining and Mill-	ing C	Chifford E. Bennet	BonanzaL. G. Johnston and AssociatesBonanza	
ā	:			:		
Location	onanza	el Nort		Bonanza	sonanza	
	Щ.					
æ	ight (a)	K (a)		(a)		
Name of Mine	Express Headlight (a	Folsom, Josie K (a)		Rawley Dump (a)	Whale (a)	
Nam	Expres	Folson		Rawle	Whale	

OPERATING MINES IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, 1933

Character of Product	Gold, Silver, Lead,	y, Gold Silver Lead.	Copper, Zinc	Gold, Silver, Cop-	Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Zinc (c)		Gold, Silver, Lead,
P. O. Address	Bangor, Maine		418 Flynn Building Des	Moines, Iowa	Silverton	iny 1000 Grand Ave., Kansas	City, Missouri
Operator) (m)SilvertonEl Banco Mines Company	, Howardsville Royal Charter Mining Company.	(a) Silverton San Inan Mining Company		(m) (a). Howardsville Alfred W. Harrison	(m)SilvertonShenandoah-Dives Mining Company1000 Grand Ave, Kansas	
Location	(m)Silverton	, Howardsville			(m) (a)Howardsville	(m)Silverton	
Name of Mine	Lead Carbonate (a)	Little Nation (m).	Maybell Group (m)	ma and market	Pride of the West	Shenandoah-Dives	

OPERATING MINES IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, 1933

r	ìt		Lead,		Lead			Lead,	
Character	of Product		cago, IllinoisGold, Silver, Lead,		.Gold, Silver, Lead		Silver	Gold, Silver, Lead,	
ວີ,	of		Gold,	Zinc	Gold,	(၁)	Gold, S	Gold,	Zinc
		Chi-	:		:			•	
		Ave.,	:				:		
	SSS	enaw	ois				•	•	
,	P. O. Address	2541 Washtenaw Ave., Chi-), Illin				ide	:	
(P. C	.2541	cago		.Ophir		Telluride	Ophir.	
		y			$\Gamma \dots \dots$:	Ophir	
		ompan			Locke			•	
		ting C			Louis			•	
		OphirOuray Concentrating Company			n and		TelluridePaul Nardin	es.	
	Operator	ay Con			Jacksc		Nard	es Noy	
(õ	Our			Joe		Paul	Jam	
	on						•		
	Location	phir .			phir .		elluride	phir .	
		0			OphirJoe Jackson and Louis LockerOphir		T	Ophir James Noyes	
							(a)		
	/Tine	Sootjack (m) (a)			Hattie Group (a)		Laura	New Dominion (a)	
	Name of Mine	ack (r			e Grou		e and	Domin	
	Na	Booti			Hatti		Nelli	New	

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	ER	dge	a dre dre	dge dge	ER.	n reek.	Cripple Creek. Fred Henderson. Cripple Grek. (a) Cripple Creek. Cameron Gold Mines, Incorporated. 507-508 Empire Bldg., Denver. Gold Cripple Creek. Geophysical Mining Company. Springs. N. Wahsatch, Colorado. Gold of the year only. (c) No production remorted in 1933.
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	Smuggler Union, above Penn. Tunnel (a) (m)TellurideBen Grimes	(a)Telluride (DP	(a)Telluride (b)Telluride (c)Telluride (c)Telluride (c)Telluride (d)Telluride (m)Telluride	(a)Telluride (b)Telluride (c)Telluride (c)Telluride (d)Breckenride (e)Kokomo ()Telluride (a)Telluride Location (m)Breckenric Kokomo Krisco Kokomo Nontezum Breckenric Breckenric	(a)Telluride OP Location (m)Breckenric Kokomo Kokomo Kokomo Montezum Breckenric Montezum Breckenric Montezum Montezum Montezum Montezum Montezum Montezum Montezum) Telluride OP Location (m)Breckenrid Kokomo Kokomo Kokomo Nontezum Breckenrid Breckenrid Breckenrid Breckenrid Breckenrid Breckenrid Breckenrid Anontezum Anontezum Anontezum Anontezum Cripple Cr

OPERATING MINES IN TELLER COUNTY, 1933—Continued

Character of Product (c)	(9)	© ©	(9)	© <u> </u>
Operator R. A. Jewell Commonwealth Gold, Incorporated. Victor John M. Starr. Box 21, Cripple Creek Gold	Cortez and Galena TunnelCripple CreekRed Mountain Mining and Milling. Cripple CreekGold (c) Company	M. Cripple Creek. Shirley Johnson. Cripple Creek. Gold Mining Company. Victor Gold Granite Gold Mining Company. Victor Gold Gold Granite Gold Mining Company. Victor Gold Gold Gold Ball Hill. Chas. J. Hedrick. Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Gold Frist National Bank Gold Gran. Cripple Creek. Howard and Barron. Gold Gold Gold Gold Mines, Incorporated. Cripple Creek. Gold Gold Mines Consolidated Company 18 C. A. Johnson Ballding.	Shamrock Milling Company	Little Ida (a). Cripple Creek. J. C. Wagner and Mrs. Ida Wagner. Cripple Creek. Gold Logan, John A. Bull Hill. International Gold Producers, Inc. 817 17th St. Denver. Gold Los Angeles (a). Bull Hill. Reiter-Marbut Leasing Company. 630 U. S. National Bank Gold Mary McKinney. Cripple Creek. Lester Thompson. Cripple Creek. Gold May B. Wilton Smith (Lease). Cripple Creek. Milton Smith. Smith. Springs Copped Creek. Moore Lester Moore Lease. Moore Lease. Moore Lease. Moore Lease. Moore Cripple Creek. Moore Mine Operations, Incorporated Cripple Creek. Gold Moore Creek. Moore Mine Operations, Incorporated Cripple Creek. Gold Moore Creek. Pit Leasing Company. 1410 California Bldg, Denver. Gold Mountain Monarch (a). Cripple Creek. Pit Leasing Company.

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New Gold Dollar (a). New Gold Dollar (b). New Gold Dollar Mining Company. Cripple Creek. New Zealand Mines, Incorporated. Manitou. New Zealand Shaft (a). New Zealand Mines, Incorporated. Manitou. Night Hawk (a). Night Hawk (a). Cripple Creek. Reiter-Marbut Leasing Company. Bullding, Denver. Bullding, Denver. Gold Pharmacist (a). Cripple Creek. M. L. Radfield. Putocrat (a). Cripple Creek. Mextean Gold and Silver Mining Co. 1109 Alexander Bldg., San Gold Putocrat (a). Portland. Springs Colorado. Springs California. Springs Colorado. Gold Pride of Cripple Creek (a). None Given. Portland Gold Mining Company. Springs Springs Colorado. Gold Pueblo Claim (a). None Given. Gold Springs Colorado. Gold Pueblo Claim (a). None Given. Springs Colorado. Gold Pueblo Claim (a). Springs Cripple Creek. John T. Milliken, Jr. St. Louis, Missouri.	Spring CreekFr Cripple CreekII D.Tenderfoot Hill.Is:	Solomon Cripple Creek Solomon Leasing Company Cripple Creek Gold South Burns Shaft (a) Rail Hil Colorado Gold Mines, Incorporated Cripple Creek Gold Specimen (a) Victor Garaid Thomas and Bert Bielz Victor Gripple Creek Bethlehem-Longfellow Mining and 1317 Pirst National Bank Milling Corporation This first National Bank Gold (c)	J. O. B. Keener, Agent	Prefersa Shaft	(a) Operated for part of the year only (c) No production reported in 1933. (m) Mill operated in connection with

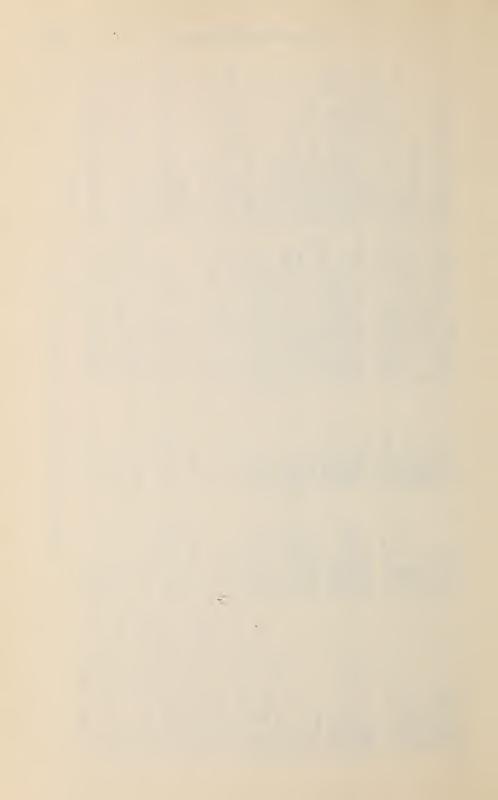
OPERATING QUARRIES AND CLAY PITS, 1933

OPERATING MILLS AND SMELTERS, 1933

County Address merican Smelting and Refining Company. quity Reduction Company1805 Spruce St., Boulder aint Joe Mining and Milling Company	Mill. St. Elmo Idaho Springs nGolden Cycle Building, Colorado Springs	Liby A. Farr
Operator Adams and Denver.American Smelting and Refin- ing Company	Philip Cary Mining and Milling Company	Refining Coated.
	Elmo	
Character of Plant Arsenic and Cadmium Refinery.Denver Flotation, Black SwanSalina Sampling (Boulder Ore Samp-ler)	ip Cary Mill). Amalgamation d Flotation	Zinc Oxide

OPERATING PLACERS AND DREDGES, 1933

Address	Harry Hughes and Associates. Nederland O. J. Cross and Associates. Idaho Springs Boat Placer Company. Idaho Springs H. E. Winser. Idaho Springs Frank B. Pamell. Idaho Springs Frank B. Pamell. Ilah First National Bank Blds., Denver	. Lucky Charles Mining & Mill- ing Company	ssociatesLeadville nstruction Malta enbeckLeadville
Operator			J. W. McFall and AssociatesLeadville
County	rings. Clear Creek. rings. Clear Creek. rings. Clear Creek. rings. Clear Creek. Douglas.	kGilpin	Lake Lake Lake Lake
Town	Hughes Nederland Albany Boat Idaho Springs Gold Pit Idaho Springs Gold Pit Idaho Springs Haben Springs Idaho Idaho Springs Idaho I	Lucky CharlesBlackhawk PactolusPine Cliff. RoscoeGolden	EnglebachSnowdenSnowden





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